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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THOMAS CRAWFORD
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaies, and Cigar Cases, and French Stationery.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in adozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs. Aug-dauns, (*or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.*), Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "sets" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON. In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
CONSISTING OF
One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.
Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete	50	0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles	90	0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs	120	

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl	175	0
ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design	190	0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture*:—

Table Knives	per dozen	Rs. 22	0
Dessert Knives	,,	,, 17	8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair		,, 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto		7	0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four	4	0
OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish)	20	0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces,—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover	40	0
ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs	70	0
SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs	50	0

*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to	18	0
BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to	30	0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

Patterns.

	Plain. Rs.	King's. Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.	Linear. Rs.
Table Forks ₩ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons ,,	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons ,,	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. ,,	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons ,,	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles ,,	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons ,,	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle ,,	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle ,,	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives ,,	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ,,	1½	3	3	3	2½

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 5.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—
Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint Rs.	8	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	9	0
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure	9	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong	10	0
About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.		
To hold two Pints	12	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	12	8
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure and extra strong	13	0
Twenty of this Pattern.		
To hold three Pints	15	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	16	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong and ornamented	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	22	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented	29	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

To hold one Pint,—Plain Rs.	22	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented	24	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	25	8
To hold two Pints	27	0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model	29	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
,, ,, ,, ,, best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model	22	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	30	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.
In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons 12 Table Forks 12 Dessert Spoons 12 Dessert Forks 12 Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	155	208	243	243	232

A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	85	114	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs. 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches: and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Wanted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—About 200 PALKEE BEARERS for Service on the BHORE GHAUT, pay Rs. 13 each per mensem. Apply to the undersigned or to Mr. A. Cumming at Khandalla.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 25th May 1863

WANTED.—By a Butler, a Coachman and a Lady's Maid, situations in a family. They were in the employ of Mr. Lancaster, Manager of the Mercantile Bank, at Mauritius, and possess satisfactory testimonials. Address, A. B., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SURVEYOR to look after, superintend, and make the necessary repairs, &c., &c. to the Estate of a Gentleman. Applicants should send in their Testimonials, and apply to the Publisher of this Paper.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A Young Gentleman recently arrived from Scotland, wishes an engagement as BOOK-KEEPER, or otherwise, in a Merchant's Office. Good references. Apply at

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street, Apply to Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Brothers & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A very large Godown in Nesbit Lane, No. 9. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJE BROS, No. 40, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road No. 2.

TO LET.—The snug LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A spacious WAREHOUSE, in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—A furnished Upper-roomed HOUSE in Mount Road, Mazagon, from 1st June to 30th September. Vehar Water on the Premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Marine Street.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

CUNLIFF'S Claret	Rs. 36
,, Sherry	,, 25
Ronaldson's Sherry	,, 23

REMINGTON & Co.
May 29, 1863.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumm's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE and WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—
MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, First Quality, Jules Mumm and Company, Rheims, Shipped by J. J. Bordes, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen		Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do. ......Good Dinner Wines	,,		,, 24
Brown do. Yellow do.	,,		,, 22
MADEIRA, very old	,,		,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. A. DePaul	Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. do	Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparking and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine }		,,	,, 38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
Do. ...Julius Robins (30 year old)		,,	,, 50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica		,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London		,,	,,
Do. ......Hollands, in cases		,,	,,
WHISKEY......Glenlivat, Crabbie		,,	,, 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.
YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	11	8	,,	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	,,	,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	9	0	,,	,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,,	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS marked H R J per Ship *Belle Isle*, from London, Captain J. B. Babot, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately (this day) for said packages, otherwise they will be landed by the Agents at the risk and expense of Consignees, three of the said cases weighing over three tons, and by Charter Party have to be taken out of the Ship by Consignees or at their risk and expense.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rupees 21-13-1 or £2 per Share, on the Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 or £6 paid, making Rupees 87-4-4 or £8 per Share called up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India, holding Shares upon which Rs. 65-7-3 or £6 per Share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rs 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon each such share (making Rs. 87-4-4 or £8 per Share paid) on or before the 14th July next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 14th July, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st June 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mamon ABBA EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath contracted with Mamon JACOB JUMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan, Shopkeeper, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, of which Meya Shaik Ahmed and Mahomed Sallay bin Fuckroodin Guncootkur are Fazendars, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Premises lately built and standing thereon, situate at Chunam Kiln Road, otherwise called Mahomed Ally Khan Street or First Don Tad Row or Attarwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 197 and 198, and contains by admeasurement 71 feet in length, and 21 feet and 9 inches in breadth, and bounded on the East by the house of Abba Motte Ghaswalla, on the West by the house of Hajee Joosub Sahebdina, on the North by the Chunam Kiln Road, and on the South by the Hulalkores passage. All persons having claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to Mr. N. H. CRAWFORD, the Purchaser's Solicitor, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims.—Dated this 1st day of June 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned, FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, have this day transferred, assigned, and set over unto DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, all and singular, the beneficial interest and good-will of me, the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, in the business of the Clarendon Family Hotel at Byculla, and also all the book and other debts, stock in trade, goods, articles, and things belonging thereto.

It is requested that all the debts due by the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE on account of the said Hotel, may be preferred forthwith to the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, who will discharge the same, and that all outstandings and debts due to the said business may be paid to the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, who are authorized to receive and give discharges for the same.

The interest and liability of the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE in the said business having ceased from this day, he will not be liable for the debts which may from this day be incurred on account of the said Hotel, but the same shall be payable and the outstandings recovered by the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE.
DADABHOY NUSSERWAJEE.
માણેકજી શોરાબજી.
MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

Dated this first day of June 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Muccudum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Interest and Responsibility of JAMES NICOL FLEMING, Esq., in the Establishment known as the Nassick Stud Farm, ceased on this day, and that all claims now subsisting against him in respect thereof, will be paid by W. A. KERR, Esq. Any persons having any claims in respect of this Establishment are requested to send the same in to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., within one month from this day. Any liabilities which may hereafter be incurred in respect of the said Establishment will be incurred on the sole responsibility of Mr. KERR.

JAMES NICOL FLEMING.
By his Attorney,
R. McILWRAITH.
WILLIAM A. KERR.
Bombay, 29th May 1863.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held on TUESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Deputy Chairman in the place of Robert Hannay, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe.

By order of the Committee.
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 27th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to Pestonjee Soorlajee at Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3rd JUNE 1863.

THE GENTLEMEN AMATEUR CLUB have the honor to announce their FIRST PERFORMANCE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING THE 3rd OF JUNE, under the management and instruction of Mr. Hamilton Jacob, when will be presented for the first time in this country: that much Admired and Sterling Drama of

MARCO SPADA OR THE BRIGAND BAND,

With other Entertainments as will be announced in the Bill of the day.

Vivat Regina.

THE FIRM OF JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & CO.
OOTACAMUND, NEILGHERRIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Interest and Responsibility of SORABJEE BURJORJEE, and DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE JASAWALAH, in the above Firm, have ceased from this day, and that all the debts due to and by the said Firm up to this day will be received and paid by PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALA and CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALA.

(Signed) SORABJEE BURJORJEE.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE.
PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE.
CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE.
Bombay, 14th May 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that JAMSETJEE RUTTONJEE BISNEY of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ruttonjee Byramjee Bisney of Calcutta, Parsee merchant, deceased, has contracted with Dr. JOSEPH CAMILLO LISBOA, to sell that piece or parcel of Land with the three Messuages, or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Chundunwady, Girgaum Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, admeasuring 485 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 490, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 28, 28, and 163, and is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nowrojee Byramjee Khan, on or towards the West by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ragoonath Wittoba, and on or towards the East partly by the property of Ramchunder Wittojee, and partly by the property of Pandoorung Deenanathjee. Persons having any claim on the said property are required to make the same known to Mr. KEIR, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, Medow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim—Dated this 18th day of May 1863.

C. KEIR, Purchaser's Solicitor.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that a LARGE QUANTITY OF CARGO landed from the Steamers of the British I. Steam N. Company Limited is lying on the Carnac Bunder unclaimed.

Consignees are requested to take delivery and remove them before the Monsoon sets in, as the Company will not hold themselves responsible for damage or loss.

A List of the cargo may be seen at the Agents Office.

W. NICOL, & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited.
Bombay, 25th May 1863.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water-tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, nett cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BO[illegible] SHARE, STOCK, AND [illegible]GHT LIST.

[illegible]BAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 2nd June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	25 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	42 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	30 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	1000 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550		Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000		
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	98¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	107¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	117¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five Franc Pieces	,,	205
Bar Silver	,,	106¼
Gold Leaf	,,	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (1st June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 472 to 473
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 459 to 460
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 460 to 463
New Oomravuttee	,, 418 to 420
Old Compta	,, 430 to 431
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 525 to 530
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 415 to 418
New Varavul	,, 420 to 422
New Khandeish	,, 410 to 412
New Poratchee	,, 440 to 441
New Accote	,, 425 to 427
New Mangalore	,, 430 to 435

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to 1,575.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black	,,	32 to 33
and White)	,,	37 to 38
Niger	,,	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
on demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

epayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation Ia negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅜d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	0 1/16d.	,,
On demand	at 2s.		

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

[illegible]y 5th 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

APITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rup.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ₩ cent ₩ anm.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s.		
,, On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY,

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,,	2-53	,,
On Demand	,,	2-50	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ...... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURO, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅝d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
,, 2 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.
,, 1 month's sight	2s.	
,, On demand	1s.	11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6	months sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, lso without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
June 1	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj,* to Malabar Coast.—Lieut. Parker, and servant: Mr. C. A. Davis, and servant; Mr. McPherson; Mr. Smythe; Mr. T. H. Davis; Mr. T. Clarke; Mr. W. Clayton; Mr. J. Treeman; Mr. Wilson; Mr. H. G. Simpson; Mr. Green; Mr. R. Stevenson; Mr. T. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Cogan, and several deck passengers.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Havelock,* M. Gandy, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Mary Crocker,* Stuber, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Nadur Shaw,* Nacoda, bound to Zanzibar.
Ship *Storm Cloud,* Duncan, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Duke of Wellington,* Auld, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Sea Queen,* for Liverpool.
Ship *Morning Light,* for Liverpool.
Ship *Lew Chew,* for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 1ST JUNE 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—27 bags Coffee, 40½ cwt., Dewjee Premjee; 200 bags Coffee, 300 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Conway.—21 cases Olibanum, 47 cwt. 17 lbs., Hurridass Toolsidass; 300 bags Sirseseed, 450 cwt., Dewjee Mucrany.

Prince Consort.—1 case Chinaware; 1 case Books and Clothes, A. Bell and Co.; 1 case Old Watchware, F. A. Spencer.

Wellington.—8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt.; 3½ bales Wool, 10½ cwt., Dadabhoy Nowrojee.

Scotland—14½ bales Cotton, 50½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.: 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Morayshire.—99 cans Ginger, 133¼ cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

For Liverpool.

Wasp.—42 bales Hemp, 147 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Aladin Habibbhoy.

John Stuart.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram.

Princess Alexandra.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Henry Fornie.—51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulla Nensy.

Broughton Hall.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., D. P. Bramhall.

Crescent.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Nursy Mowjee; 48 bales Wool, 144 cwt., G. Samjee.

Bulwark.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Cursondass Mahdowdass; 100 bales 350 cwt., Lilladhut Luckumsy; 115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Luckmerow Muliarow; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Damoder Tickumjee.

Ambrose.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; Loose Hemp, 105 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

South.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon.

Americana.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Bâbajee Gunputrow and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., Gunnesh Venayek.

Euphrates.—28 bales Wool, 84 cwt.; 3 bales Cotton, 9 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy.

Clifton Belle.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 35 bales Cotton, 123 cwt., Nanjee Momud Sons and Co.; 3½ bales Cotton, 12¼ cwt., Soonderjee Heerachund.

Matheran.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 200 bags Saltpetre, 300 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Southern Bell.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee.

Albion.—97 bales Cotton, 340 cwt., Hajeebhoy Sallay Momud Arby; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Rajah of Cochin.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Momud Dhurumsy and Co.; 173 bags Linseed, 259½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Duncarin.—87 bales Cotton, 304½ cwt., Maneckchund Cursonjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Virjee Canjee.

King of Italy.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—60 bags Bhoysingseed, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Castilian.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Sir Charles Napier.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Khutow Ludha.

Lillies.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Virjee Canjee; 165 bales Cotton, 577½ cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz.

South Carolina.—103 bales Cotton, 360½ cwt., Terbhovun Caseeram.

Sarawak.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. P. Bramhall; 150 bales Cotton, 490 cwt, Soonderjee Nowjee.

Sam Mendel.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Rhea Sylva.—115 bales Cotton, 401½ cwt., Cayvulbhoy Jaiechund.

Venus.—50½ bales Cotton, 176¾ cwt., Jugjeevundass Samulldass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. Bhugoobhoy.

John Linn.—1,028 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Glee Maiden.—2,000 bundles Jingellyseed 1,000 cwt., Tulla Moraz.

Tim Whiffler.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jayaram Dhunraz.

Sea Queen.—118 Hhds., Coaconut Oil, 461 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; Loose Guana Crust, 20 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Lewchew.—1,700 bags Rapeseed, 2,550 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Morning Light.—500 bags Sirseseed, 750 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Golam Hossein.

North.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vurjeevun Vulubdass; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., B. Ambiedass.

Bavelaw.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Caseedass Purbhoodass.

Culloden.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Withoba Khadapa.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—200 bales Wool, 600 cwt., Lee and Brown.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.	April 21
749	Art Union, Morrison.	April 10
700	Birkby, Pardy.	April 29
759	Chapman, Harland.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
1890	Edendale, McGregor.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	
939	Gloriana, Vaile.	
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M St. Assaye.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.	April 9
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Mahratta, Hickman.	
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
950	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 14
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
790	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 31
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	April 30
940	Wings of the [illegible]	April 30
1088	[illegible]	April 30
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.	March 24
639	Barbara.	Feb. 14
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 11
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	March 6
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 9
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson.—Souza Pinto & Co.	April 20
1091	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	
220	Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
1165	Gatineau, Cumming—Stenhouse & Co.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
1328	Hahneman, Phillips.	
819	Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Steven Brothers & Co.	
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson.	
965	Margaret. Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1157	Neptune's Car, Kirby.	March 27
1034	Old England, Bulman.	Feb. 23
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
999	Remington, Leisk—Remington & Co.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	
900	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	April 25
370	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	April 18
965	Tangier.	April 20
1178	Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 1
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1325	Euroclydon, Wright.	April 9
1343	Levant, Ferran.—Ewart Latham & Co.	Jan. 21
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	April 20
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798	Amity, Stesson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1155	Sabino.	March 8
1246	Sirocco.	April 14
705	Southern Rights.	March 9
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	April 19
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16

FROM GALLE.

993	Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie.	April 30

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

334	Crusader.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	(put back.)
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
780	Manlius.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

549	City of Edinburg, Soden—Finlay Clark & Co.	
525	City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb. 7
	Cheduba (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
934	Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.	

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	March 17

FROM MELBOURNE.

1345	Zoboah, Powell.	April 16
1235	Tornado.	

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1001	Maxwell. Jones.	
1300	Rangoon.	Jan. 8

FROM CALCUTTA.

679	Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.	March 7
655	Ally.	April 6
980	Arratoon Apcar (s.)	
1361	Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co.	April 17
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
1440	Eliza (s) ,Stearns—Hobart & Co.	
908	Esmeralda (s.)	
956	Granite State (s.)	
620	Hyderee.	
769	India, (s), Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.	
804	Joshua.	
664	Mary Ann.	
942	Miriam—Lawrence & Co.	April 22
410	Ophir	
559	Punjaub.	April 27
	Robamanee.	April 17
	Schah Jehan.	April 14
938	Sebastopol—E. Bates & Co.	March 27
806	Shen Shah.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

868	John Kerr—Cohen & Co.	March 26
698	Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co.	April 15
961	Minniehaha,—Morgan.	April 5
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25

FROM RANGOON.

595	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Wilkie.	
304	Lizzie Bliss, Peirson.	
705	Delphine, Nichols.	
784	St. Hilda, Logan.	

FROM MAURITIUS.

450	Admiral Napier, Sharp.	May

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Gane, Assistant Surgeon H. J., Malwa Bheel Corps, on medical certificate, from Sirdarpore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Berthon, Captain, Commissariat Department, on leave, to Poona.

Davies, Cornet C. A., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Neilgherries.

Foord, Captain H. H., Executive Engineer, Aurungabad Division, to Aurungabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 1ST, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee, of which Captain Herne, 103rd Regt., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Poona, 30th May 1863.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Artillery.—Brevet Major T. J. Maclachlan, from 23rd April 1863 to 22nd October 1864, on account of ill health.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Major C. Lower, from 11th April to 11th September 1863, in extension, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

28th Foot.—Captain Blake, from 20th April to 20th July 1863, in extension, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

56th Foot.—Lieut. Bolton, from 22nd April to 22nd July 1863, in extension, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

106th Foot.—Captain Gillespie, from 24th April to 24th June 1863, in extension, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is republished:—

Head Quarters, Simla, May 1863.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Davies, from 1st May to 30th October 1863, to the Neilgherries on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery (14th Brigade).—Lieut. S. Gardiner, from 18th May to 16th June 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

17th Regt. N. I.—Captain H. Vaughan, from 18th November 1862 to 21st January 1863, in extension, and to enable him to rejoin.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN YOUNG.

Bombay, 1st June 1863.

Mr. Thorp, Surgeon of the *Ajdaha,* is to be transferred to the *Dalhousie.*

Mr. P. Adair, Supernumerary of the *Ajdaha,* is appointed Surgeon of that vessel.

Letters to the Editor.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.

SIR,—Do you not think, with reference to the concluding part of "Sufferer's" letter in the *Times of India* a few day's back, that it would not be at all a bad plan to offer to such Europeans who are destitute in Bombay, and who wish it, a passage home in the ship *Morayshire* now under engagement with H. M.'s Government.

Sending vagrants to West Australia, as suggested by our local *Saturday Review,* may be all very well; but there is a class of destitute men in this country who are not adapted for bodily work in a climate such as that; and consequently would fare but ill were they to go thence. I would suggest to Government, respectfully, to solicit the names of such men, enquire into their characters, and if satisfied with the result of such enquiries, to give them a passage home by an early opportunity.

At "Home" they will at least be near their friends; and, let things there be ever so bad, they *cannot be* so bad as they are at present in Bombay for them. Am I asking too much for these poor individuals who need our sympathy?

30th May 1863. A FIVE YEARS' RESIDENT.

P. S.—My compliments to the Editor of the *Poona Observer,* and beg to inform him that all non-employed Europeans are not deserving of the name *Vagrants,* nor do they all smell of liquor as he remarks.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Mazagon Castle, on the 31st May, Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of a daughter.

At Malabar Hill, on the 31st May, the wife of W. F Stearns, Esq., of a son.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BENARES," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th June 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M.

An After Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fees of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

Viâ Marseilles. *Viâ Southampton.*

Weight under ½ ounce......Rs. 0 8 0 [illegible]

[illegible] MAILS.

The Mails for KURR[illegible]d SCINDE per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after th[illegible] of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT [illegible] KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for M[illegible] future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly [illegible] Steamers to that place, and thenceforwarded by Bugla[illegible] [illegible], when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at [illegible] despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and A[illegible] and the last Overland Steamer of each month, The usu[illegible] by postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND (during the Monsoon,) 9th and 24th at 7 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—26th Sept. and 10th Nov. after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 25TH TO THE 31ST MAY (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
May 25	29.815	29.759	83.2	[illegible]	77.5	80.0	× 10	None.
,, 26	29.838	29.737	83.5	93.0	78.1	79.5	None.	0.04
,, 27	29.814	29.725	82.0	92.4	77.0	80.0	,,	0.01
,, 28	29.796	29.695	83.1	92.4	78.6	80.5	,,	0.01
,, 29	29.776	29.695	83.0	91.8	77.5	80.8	,,	0.01
,, 30	29.766		83.3	92.1	78.0	80.0		
,, 31			Sun	day.				

May 25.—Partially clouded with nimbi; lightning, thunder and rain.
,, 26.—Ditto ditto; lightning at night and rain in the evening.
,, 27.—Partially clouded; slight rain.
,, 28.—Ditto ditto.
,, 29.—Ditto ditto.
,, 30.—Partially clouded with nimbi and cirri; slight rain at 4 A.M.
,, 31.—Nimbi scattered about morning E.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1863.

Full Moon	Tuesday	2d. 4h.	20.7m. A.M.
Last Quarter	Monday	8d. 6h.	43.1m. P.M.
New Moon	Tuesday	16d. 0h.	27.3m. P.M.
First Quarter	Wednesday	24d. 3h.	22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 0m.	5 23	6 32	10 57	11 30	Date 30th May, Time—9h. 0m. 52s.
Wed.	3	Twilight ends at 7.55	5 23	6 32	11 45	0 8	
Thur.	4	Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 33	0 34	0 57	
Fri.	5	Boniface, B. and M.	5 23	6 33	1 21	1 45	
Sat.	6	Moonsoon commences	5 23	6 34	2 10	2 35	
Sun.	7	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 34	3 1	3 28	
Mon.	8	Mercury rises at 5.59	5 23	6 34	3 56	4 25	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 2nd.—£10,000 voted to Dr. J[illegible]ner for his discovery of Vaccination, 1802.—Severe Earthquake at Erzeroum 1,500 persons perished, 1859.

Wednesday 3rd.—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1814.

Thursday 4th.—George III. born, 1738.—British Institution founded, 1805.—Leopold created King of Belgium, 1831

Friday 5th.—First Balloon ascended, 1783.

Saturday 6th.—Great Fire in Montreal, 1803.—Jeremy Bentham died, 1833.

Sunday 7th.—Royal Exchange founded, 1566.—Port Royal destroyed, 1692.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.

Monday 8th.—Mahomed died, 632.—Halifax, N.S., settled, 1749.—Confederation signed at Vienna, 1815.—The Jhansi Massacre, 1857.

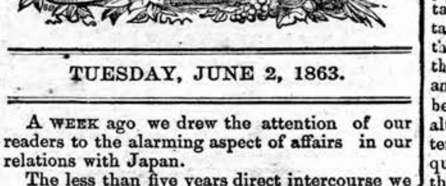
LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 26
AGRA	May 26	LAHORE	May 23
ALLAHABAD	May 16	LONDON	May 4
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 7	MADRAS	May 27
BANGALORE	May 26	MALTA	May 9
COCHIN	May 23	MEERUT	May 26
CALCUTTA	May 23	OUDH	May 27
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 13
CEYLON	May 18	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 23	RANGOON	Apr. 24
FRANCE	May 6	SUEZ	May 13
HONGKONG	Apr 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Publishing Office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *has been* REMOVED *from this day to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, 30th April 1863.

THE



TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

A WEEK ago we drew the attention of our readers to the alarming aspect of affairs in our relations with Japan.

The less than five years direct intercourse we have had with that country in diplomatic and trading relations, has, in that brief period, been broken up or suspended by at least four outrages of the grossest character upon English and other foreign residents. Of these outrages three were attended with loss of life; and for the last two,—the attack on the British Legation in June last, resulting in the murder of two of the guards landed from her Majesty's ship *Renard,* for the protection of the Legation, and the murder of Mr. Richardson in September,—the British Government, after much consideration and great forbearance with the Japanese Government, has at last required our representative at Yokohama, (to which place the Legation has been removed from Yedo) to demand satisfaction within a brief period, failing which we shall take the law into our own hands as the only alternative for getting the redress we have every right to demand. This then is the result of our five years' forced intercourse with Japan on the strength of Lord Elgin's much-lauded treaty of 1858, that we are fairly on the eve of another of our "little wars" likely to bring as little of profit or honour to us, as any of the sort we have ever been engaged in. The well-puffed diplomacy of Lord Elgin has been dearly paid for; his China treaty was only completed at the cost of a second China war; and the Japan treaty and the supposed opening of trade into that country, which was received with loud huzzas in England, if not to be left a dead letter, will require a war to set it in working order. The whole character of our connexion with Japan, since the treaty came into operation, has been a series of mistakes. We seem to have only got out of one scrape, that we might as rapidly as possible land ourselves in another. And all this arises not from any want of tact in our diplomacy, or of good faith on the part of our traders, but from sheer dislike on the part of the Japanese to have anything to do with us. They tell us they don't want our trade, and they would be delighted if we would only take ourselves off altogether. In such circumstances, is it worth while to be forcing ourselves on this semi-barbarous, cunning, and treacherous people? There is really nothing in the trade or resources of the country that should make us so eager to enter into commercial relations with the Japanese, for whatever they have to sell us, we can get more conveniently, and better too, from China; and as regards exports to Japan, we are not entitled to expect that a market will be opened for our cotton manufactures, when a "little war" stares them in the face as the other alternative. There cannot be a doubt that we are forcing ourselves on the Japanese. Every official and reliable document that sees the light, bears testimony to this fact, and the testimony of all independent observers confirms it.

There may be a few of the more enlightened Japanese connected with the Government who may be favorable to intercourse with foreigners, but they must be few, and have little power, while all the Powerful Damios, and the great body of the people, are decidedly averse to it. All the outrages that have occurred have been either the work, or have been done at the instigation of the high personages, princes or whatever they should be called, and over whom the Government seems not to have the least control.

The outrage on the party from the English Residency, in last September, which ended in the murder Mr. Richardson, was perpetrated by the retinue of the Prince Satzuma; and to this hour the Japanese Government has been unable to bring the guilty parties to jus[illegible] and evidently has not the power to have [illegible] The dislike of the Japanese to [illegible]ers, is [illegible]course of any sort with foreign- Rutherford [illegible]intedly brought out by Sir experience wi[illegible]ck himself after four years' in the country. [illegible] Government and residence the 17th March [illegible]ting to Earl Russell on Japan for England, [illegible] just before leaving right to call your lordship[illegible]s.—"I think it tain points of great interest [illegible]ttention to cer- which the discussion (with the Ja[illegible]significance, vernment) brought out. The fact w[illegible]se Go- lished that the actual Government of [illegible]stab- Tycoon could at present hold out no hope [illegible] the defects in the obligatory character of the treaties being remedied. To effect this, they want a period of five or six years certain, and the promise of such delay in the opening of other places, as a means of allaying discontent, neutralizing opposition, and working to good effect. If any one of the four places be retained, or any equivalent in other ports be exacted, their chief hope of success will be defeated, and their best means of working realized. This is the case, enforced by every kind of argument of the existing Government. They will do their best; they hope to succeed without being altogether sanguine, with such means placed in their hands; at all events they see a possibility of success, and without it, or driven to extremity by the refusal of the Treaty powers to accede to the Tycoon's propositions for the unconditional delay, they see only civil and foreign war and universal ruin." Why should the Japanese Government be driven into a position so helpless and so humiliating, and from which, if really driven to it, it will be unable to extricate itself simply because we are determined to make them trade with us? Surely rather than make ourselves responsible for such a state of things, we ought to retire altogether. Sir Rutherford Alcock, in the same despatch, testifies of his own knowledge, that the difficulties of the Government of the Tycoon are of no common character; that they have actual dangers to contend with threatening the dynasty and existence of the Government itself. "That it is sincere in this belief on knowledge peculiar to itself—founded on information to which no foreigner can pretend—and that this has been placed beyond doubt in his own mind during his residence at Yedo. Alcock says "it is necessary to have lived in Japan, to have seen daily and hourly the suspicion and jealousy of the ruling powers in all that concerns unrestricted intercourse with foreigners, to understand how much is involved in such a step." He farther testifies to the sincerity of the Japanese Government, in its having appointed Moryama—as an officer more deeply in its confidence and more thoroughly versed in all that has taken place from the beginning with foreign powers than any other in Japan—to accompany Sir Rutherford Alcock alone, with fresh instructions to the mission then on its way to England. Our envoy, moreover, seems in his own mind to have been thoroughly impressed with a sense of the good faith of the Japanese Government, and believed it was "so vehemently pressed between two great dangers, the one from within, and the other from without, that their unwillingness to guarantee anything I think the best trait in the character of those at the helm I have known, for I am certain it arises from a conviction of utter powerlessness to answer for the future." There are difficulties in the case in which-ever way we look at it, whether we go backward or forward. One thing however our Envoy at Yedo seems to consider clear, namely, that "if any foreign power should resolve, during the next few months, to insist upon the opening of the remaining ports, they must be prepared to enforce the demand by material means of pressure adequate to the end in view. Judging from all I know, and have been able to learn, it is scarcely less clear to me that if Great Britain does not take this course, no other treaty power will." And why should Great Britain take a course that no other Treaty power would take? We have had quite enough of acting the part of quixotic pioneers for the rest of the world in opening up sources of commerce and wealth with the peoples in the East for the benefit of those in the West. It is high time to alter our conduct in this respect, neither interest nor duty require our continuing such a questionable course. Let us get redress for the injuries done to us even in that most objectionable way of getting redress—taking the law into our own hands should all other means fail. But let us be satisfied with this, and let us then withdraw from Japan and cease to force ourselves on a semi-civilised people and Government who repudiate our commerce, and are indifferent to our friendship, and patiently wait for better times.

THE *Spectator* of 2nd May has the following:—"We may, we believe, announce with some confidence the main features of Sir Charles Trevelyan's forthcoming Indian Budget. He has a surplus of two millions, which he will use to sweep away almost all existing Indian customs duties, replacing them by a uniform rate of five per cent. *ad valorem.* The exceptions are spirits, which will remain as they are, the tariffed piece goods, which will not be changed, and the duty on beer, which will be reduced to an anna (three half-pence) a gallon. The income-tax will not be touched, Sir Charles Trevelyan believing that with these changes he will be able next year to abolish it altogether." The dangers of indulging in prophesies are proverbial; they usually cover the prophet with ridicule. The above paragraph is no exception—and is rather an amusing specimen of the lofty conceit of pretended knowledge that precedes an inglorious fall. T., formerly of the *Friend of India,* who now reigns supreme over the *Spectator,* in his haste to exhibit "the great height" of his Indian knowledge to his English readers, has made a bold guess at the probable character of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Finance Statement and has guessed egregiously wrong. We need hardly point out to our readers the announcement he makes "with some confidence" is erroneous in every particular, except in the reduction of the duty on beer to one anna per gallon!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

HONGKONG *via* GALLE.

Hongkong, 13th May, per *Columbian;*
Patna, 620. Market dull
Malwa, 660. Slight demand.
Bill, 236 per 100 dlrs.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 31*st May,* 8 P.M.

Arrived steamer *Columbian,* from Hongkong 10th, Singapore 21st, and Penang 23rd May. At the urgent request of the Japanese, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires has extended the time allowed by his ultimatum for their agreeing to the English demand for a further period of fifteen days. War is considered to be imminent.

The Taeping rebels have met with another defeat at Tientsin, which was captured after a desperate fight.

Nothing of importance from the other ports.

COMMERCIAL.

Hongkong, May 18th. Per steamer *Columbian;*
Opium quotations are as follows:
Malwa, six hundred and sixty-five dollars.
Patna, six hundred and twenty-four dollars.
Benares, six hundred dollars.

Exchange on London Bank, four shillings and ten pence.

First class private bills, four shillings ten pence half penny.

On Bombay, two hundred and thirty-six rupees.

On Calcutta, two hundred and thirty-seven rupees.

From Shanghai our advices are of the 5th instant; closing quotations then were: Malwa five hundred and twenty-five taels.

Patna, five hundred and fifteen taels.

Exchange on London. First class private, six shillings and six pence half penny.

On Bombay, three hundred and seventeen rupees.

On Calcutta, three hundred and eighteen rupees.

From Japan, we learn that at the request of the Japanese Government, the Admiral had consented to wait till the 11th inst., for the answer to the ultimatum.

Cotton at Canton, Bombay no sales, stock three hundred and fifty-four bales.

Madras and Bengal kinds, no stock.

Quotations nominal.

LOCAL.

THE "BOMBAY CASTLE."—The steamer *Bombay Castle* was righted in the dock yesterday morning at high tide, by means of floats made of empty casks and tanks which, when fastened to her, added to her buoyant power. It was very gratifying t[illegible] observe [illegible]at no lives had been lost. The damage don[illegible] to the [illegible] by the accident is not very serious; the chief port[illegible]requiring repairs are masts, rigging, cabins, and hou[illegible]nd minor parts of the machi[illegible]ry, which, it is said, [illegible] cost about Rs. 25,000 to 30,000. She leaves the dock [illegible]day in order to let out the *Dalhousie,* after which she wi[illegible] again docked.

A CASE FOR THE SESS[illegible]s.—Sumboo Myrall was yesterday committed by the S[illegible] Magistrate of Police to take his trial at the next Cri[illegible]al Sessions of the High Cout, on a charge of theft of thre[illegible]ales of Cotton, of the value of one hundred and sevent[illegible] five rupees, the property of Khakee Hemaree.

WE are requested to call attention to the Advertisement, in another column, of the Deccan Press Company. A rare opportunity is here offered to speculators.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by H. E. the Governor's Band at the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH.—"Kuhner (89)"	*Farmer.*
OVERTURE.—"Des Nachtlanger in Granda"	*Krentzer.*
WALTZ.—"Beethoven"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION.—"(op) Lucrezia Borgia"	*Donizette.*
BALLAD FINALE.—"(op) Puritan Daughter"	*Balf.*
QUADRILLE.—"Moto"	*Strauss.*
GALOP.—"Great Excitement"	*Laroche.*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 1st June 1863.

BROACH.—Fair S. W.
BULSAR.—Fair and sultry.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GOA.—Excessively hot and partially clouded W.N.W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair N. W.
MADRAS.—Fair S. W. Ther. 87. Baro. 29-9.
PAUMBEN.—Fair N. W. Ther. 88.
SURAT.—Cloudy South Westerly.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 30th May 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	3,853,706
Other Deposits	,,	13,471,431
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	492,195
Rest	,,	828,770
Rupees...		23,871,102

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	2,935,273
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	1,430,148
Bills discounted	,,	9,090,083
Dead Stock	,,	489,732
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	4,157,860
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	5,768,006
Rupees...		23,817,102

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

An increase in public Deposits of	1,059,822
An increase in other Deposits of	1,496,894
A decrease in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of	3,758
A decrease in the Rest of	1,520
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	63,499
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of	436,230
A decrease in Bills Discounted of	266,[illegible]87
A decrease in Dead Stock of	17
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of	180,960
An increase in cash and currency notes of	2,264,291

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 1, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.—Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy yesterday applied to His Worship for summonses against two persons named Jamsetjee Rustomjee and his father, for making certain imputations concerning the character of Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, with a view to harm his reputation. His Worship unhesitatingly granted the application.

BAD MEAT.—Suckaram Suntoo, and Khyroo Tyllungee, were brought up, charged with exposing meat for sale in the Fort Market, the same being unfit for the use of man. The evidence of Mr. C. Higgins, Inspector of Markets, and Dajee Ramjee, was of so satisfactory a nature, that His Worship convicted the prisoners, and fined them in the sum of five rupees each.

MR. VANS FRETWELL.—Mr. Fretwell this day appeared in Court, with his solicitor, Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Verral, on behalf of the prosecutor, stated to the Court that Mr. Fretwell should be bailed, as he had not only attempted to abscond, but actually did abscond to Goa.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of Mr. Fretwell, objected to the application, stating that it would be productive of manifest injustice to his client. There was one thing which he wished to bring to the notice of the Court, which was, that in the information his client was charged with having embezzled the sum of eight thousand rupees. The prosecutor now alleges that Mr. Fretwell had not accounted for the sum of three thousand rupees. Besides he doubted the case disclosed any offence by the criminal law, for it was only a matter of civil debt.

Mr. Verral said, that though Mr. Fretwell had voluntarily surrendered himself to the Court, and though the warrant was not executed, still on the previous occasions His Worship granted a summons. The fact that Mr. Fretwell volutarily surrendered himself does not exculpate him; for in that case every servant who left his master's service without accounting for the monies he had received in course of business, would escape punishment.

Mr. Crawford urged that he had a right to cross-examine the prosecutor, to ascertain whether his information disclosed any offence. He was not engaged in the case on previous occasions, and therefore was not conversant with the facts of the case. However, if it suited the Court's convenience, he was prepared to cross-examine Mr. Booth. Mr. Verral said his client might be put into the witness box.

His Worship observed that it would be very inconvenient for him to go on with the charge, as several cases were put do[illegible]'s board. However, if Mr. Verral pressed his application, he would take up the case.

Mr. Verral observed that he left the case to the Court.

The Magistrate said, that from the language Mr. Verral used, he was inclined to think that he wanted the Court to undertake the responsibility.

Mr. Verral said that he paid the utmost deference to his Worship whom he had long known, and felt sorry that any language he might have used should have caused misunderstanding.

His Worship said what he wanted to express was that Mr. Verral left the bailing entirely to the Court. If Mr. Verral allowed Mr. Fretwell to remain without bail till Thursday next the 4th instant, he should not go on with the case.

Mr. Verral consented to the proposal, and the Magistrate ordered a summons to be issued against Mr. Fretwell to appear on Thursday next.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

A LAME CHARGE.—Ludivico Robeiro, was placed at the bar, upon the information of Mr. Henry Beedle, charged with having embezzled the sum of two rupees and eight annas.

Mr. Henry Beedle, on being sworn, stated,—I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. Herbert and Company, I live in Upper Colaba. I know the prisoner. He has been employed in our firm as General Assistant. On the 20th April last, prisoner was charged with not delivering up to the persons who had to receive the money, the proceeds of a sale of property entrusted to his care. The sale took place on the 18th of April, and on the 20th he attempted to justify himself by saying that the money was in his desk. He handed me the sum of two rupees and a half.

The Magistrate said that there was no charge against the prisoner, and therefore discharged him.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 1st June 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

In Re Javerchund Currumchund.

On the application of Mr. Scoble, who represented the insolvent, the case was ordered to stand over until next Court day.

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In Re Ludha Dongersey.

Mr. Scoble moved, on the insolvent's affidavit, for leave to file a fresh petition. Two years ago insolvent had filed a petition; he expected an amicable settlement with the creditors and had applied for further time to file the schedule, which, however, was not granted, and the petition was dismissed.

Mr. Cooper opposed the application on behalf of a creditor named Hurda Currumsey, alleging that in February 1861, at the time when insolvent first filed the petition, the opposing creditor had brought an action against him, but did not obtain judgment until March last. Insolvent was now trading in partnership, and had realised considerable profits on cotton transactions with which he could well satisfy the claims of his creditors.

Mr. Scoble said that if the insolvent had any assets, they would be realised by the Official Assignee for the benefit of the creditors, and therefore there could be no objection to his being allowed to file a petition.

The Hon'ble Commissioner observed that the objection must be verified by an affidavit.

Mr. Cooper asked for time to put in an affidavit.

Mr. Scoble said the opposing creditor had had ample time to file an affidavit, and no object could be gained by further delay.

The Hon'ble Commissioner enquired what were the grounds of the dismissal of the former petition.

Mr. Scoble explained that the insolvent had applied for further time to file his schedule, as he expected an amicable settlement with the creditors, but it was not granted, and the petition was dismissed.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said that no cause verified by affidavit was shewn against the application, and therefore leave must be granted to insolvent to file a fresh petition.

In Re Peerbhoy Rowjee.

Mr. Scoble supported.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lewis opposed.

The insolvent's discharge was opposed on several grounds, the principal of which were the falsity of the schedule and concealment of property. Mr. Lewis detailed several items of money which were not accounted for, and several entries on the credit side, which were fictitious and not supported by entries in the books.

The Hon'ble Commissioner suggested the more convenient course that the examination of books should be conducted before the Examiner.

Mr. Lewis expressed his readiness to comply with the suggestion of the Court.

Mr. Scoble objected to such a course as causing unnecessary delay and expense to the insolvent. The trustees to whom the insolvent's estate had been conveyed by the bulk of the creditors, and who were all respectable Khoja merchants, had already examined the books and were satisfied with the accounts.

Mr. Lewis impeached the trust deed and the conduct of the trustees as unfair.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said it was desirable to refer the examination of books to the Examiner, as they required sifting and searching. He directed that the Examination should commence within a week, and the Examiner to make his report within two months from this date, as the accounts extended over a period of fourteen years.—Case adjourned accordingly, pending the Examiner's Report.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Monday, 1st June 1863.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Jamsetjee Sorabjee vs. Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Mr. Nasserwanjee for defendant; plaintiff in person.

The plaintiff is an actor, and the defendant the manager of the Parsee Theatrical Club. The action was brought to recover Rs. 10 as remuneration for work and labour done at defendant's request by plaintiff as an actor in a piece entitled "The Fair Penitent" at a performance given by defendant at the Grant Road Theatre one night in the month of December last. It was alleged by plaintiff that his services were obtained by defendant expressly to perform as an actor at the Grant Road Theatre, and that defendant agreed to pay him Rs. 10 every time he performed for the Club. It appeared he did act on several occasions on behalf of the Club, and admitted that he agreed to act at a play called "The Fair Penitent" when the proceeds to be realised were to be handed over to the Lancashire Relief Fund; and it was for the service rendered on this occasion that he claimed the remuneration. The defence was that these services were rendered gratuitously. Plaintiff called a witness in his favour, but his evidence was adverse to him. So far from showing an implied promise on the part of the defendant to pay, it showed that there was a resolution among them that the actors should perform gratuitously on this occasion, and the resolution was carried unanimously by votes in presence of the plaintiff who raised no objection to it; that they thereby agreed to give the performance; and that they, plaintiff amongst them, offered their services gratuitously. The evidence of the defendant was to the same effect. His Honor, after recapitulating the evidence, said that as a general rule every person who devotes his time and talents to his employers is entitled to recompense, but the law implies no promise in respect of services gratuitously rendered. Upon the evidence His Honor came to the conclusion that these services were rendered gratuitously by plaintiff, and accordingly entered a *verdict in favour of the defendant.*

MADRAS.

A private letter from Ootacamund says that a rumour is current there to the effect that the Subordinate Court at that station will shortly be abolished, and that in its stead, a Civil and Sessions Court will be established on the Neilgherries.—*Times, May 27.*

A short time ago intelligence was received at Madras of an outbreak of Cholera in the 60th Rifles at Theyetmyo. This intelligence has no doubt caused much anxiety to many of our readers, and it will of course be a gratification to them to know that authentic intelligence has been received from Rangoon dated 15th Instant, that Cholera had ceased,—and that "all was well." The death of two Officers we are sorry to add is reported—viz. Doctor Sparrow and Captain Hazen, 60th Rifles.—*Id.*

We have much pleasure in giving our full and entire assent to the remarks of our contemporary the *Times*, about Sir Barnes Peacock's resistance to Mr. Beadon's ill-judged attempt to make the Judges of the High Court his legal advisers. We had thought the day for such things had long gone by. The Sudr Udalut here used, years ago, to be consulted in this way by the Government, but as soon as Mr. Morehead was appointed to the Sudr Bench, he entered a vigorous protest against the practice, and showed the objections to it so clearly, that the Madras Government, to its honor be it said, at once adopted his reasoning, and the practice forthwith ceased. It is really too bad of Mr. Beadon to attempt to revive it. He may rest assured that he might as well try to revive the East India Company.—*Athenæum and Statesman, May 27.*

The Appointment of Mr. Holloway to the Bench of the High Court.—We observe with no ordinary feelings of gratification, that Mr. Holloway, of the Madras Civil Service, has been appointed permanently to a seat on the Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

Mr. Holloway first arrived here only on the 6th of January 1849, and has barely completed 14 years' service. He stands No. 82 on the Civil Service List; he 81 who are senior to him including no less than *twenty three* Civil and Session Judges. The selection of him by Her Majesty's Secetary of State is therefore not merely a feather, but a whole plume of feathers, in his cap, especially as there exists, we believe, little doubt that very strong interest was used at home, to secure this appointment for some of his 23 seniors in the judicial service. Knowing as we do, however, that in the opinion of the whole legal profession at Madras, Mr. Holloway's abilities and attainments have for some time marked him out as pre-eminently qualified among his brethern for the high position he has now attained, we hail his promotion as an important boon to the best interests of this Presidency, inseparably identified as they are with the due administration of justice. The appointment reflects great credit on Sir Charles Wood. We hail it as a proof that superior qualifications and attainments will henceforward entitle their possessors to that promotion which heretofore was too frequently reserved for the claims of either interest or routine-seniority; provided only no glaring proof of incapacity could be alleged against them.

Law has been, we understand, Mr. Holloway's hobby since he entered the service. Few, if any, of the Bar, we have heard, have a better law library; and few, if any, have used it to better purpose, or read the Reports more regularly. Indeed, we believe he has won golden opinions from the profession, since he began to act as a Judge of the High Court; and we were not a little amused at a story told to us of his first appearance on the Bench, when a learned Counsel quoted a certain case to him, as an authority.—"I believe you know, Mr.——," said Mr. Holloway, "that that case has been over-ruled by the case of——;" naming the case in question, without a moment's hesitation, or reference to anything. The learned Counsel, we understand, looked quite "shut up."—*Id.*

FIGURE OF THE MOON.

(From the Cornhill Magazine.)

No one who has seen Mr. Delarue's beautiful stereoscopes of the full moon, in which the two images are obtained separately but by one and the same optical instrumentality at the epochs of her extreme eastern and western librations in longitude according to Mr. Wheatstone's ingenious suggestion can fail to have been struck by the marked and undeniable deviation from the spherical form which the double picture suggests, standing out, as the convex surface does, in bold and full relief; exhibiting the most complete appearance of a round, projecting, (vaguely speaking) *globular* figure. It is quite obvious in a certain mode of presenting the images to the eyes, that, were it really a solid object so presented to our view, no one would hesitate to pronounce it rather egg-shaped than *spherical*. The apparent curvature of the surface under such circumstances is not that of a perfect sphere, alike throughout; but conveys the irresistible impression of an elongation in one direction, and that, not directly towards the eye, but forming a pretty considerable angle, with the visual ray joining the eye and the moon's centre. Nor does the form even present a perfect symmetry, as of a solid of revolution; but on the contrary, somewhat distorted, or, as it were, skewed. The question which now arises is, how far any such appearances in a stereograph are to be received as evidence of a corresponding reality of confirmation in the moon itself? And here we must at once reject any idea of explaining them by optical distortion due to instrumental causes, or to photographic error, or subsequent distortion inprocuring the positive impressions from the original negative. The instrumental means at Mr. Delarue's command preclude the one supposition and the photographic process employed (collodion on glass, optically copied), the other.

Mr. Gussew, Director of the Imperial Observatory at Wilna, with a view to determine how far the whole or any part of this apparent anomaly of figure is real, has subjected[*] each of the two pictures of a pair in his possession, given him by Mr. Delarue, to careful and rigorous misroscopic measurement, by selecting on each of the pictures a considerable number of sharply marked, and securely identifiable points, identical in both, and, by measuring with extreme precision, by aid of an apparatus constructed for the purpose, their distances from the centres and several points of the circumferences of the pictures. From these measures (which under such circumstances must be regarded as fully entitled to all the confidence of micrometrical measures, astronomically taken with the telescope, on subjecting them to mathematical computation, and applying the necessary corrections for parallax and refraction as affecting the diameter of the moon, and the apparent figure of her disc, M. Gussew has been led to conclude that a real eccentricity of the figure actually does exist, and that, in point of fact, a portion of the moon's surface having its axis directed about five degrees from the earth as seen from the moon at the epoch of her mean libration, may be considered as belonging to a sphere of smaller radius (and, therefore, more convex) than the mean radius of the moon by about eighteen parts in 1,000, and of which, the centre is situated nearer to the earth than that of the whole moon, by seventy-three thousands of such mean radius (seventy-nine English miles). The portion of the moon, then, turned towards the earth may be considered as a continuous mountain mass, in the form of a meniscuslens, capping the sphere of the moon, and rising in its middle to a height of about fifty-nine English miles above the general level of its figure of equilibrium.

M. Hansen's researches had already led him to conclude an elongation of the lunar axis in the direction of the earth, but to not much more than half this extent. Either result, but especially M. Gussew's would fully account for the total absence both of air and of water on the side of the moon turned towards us, and would be quite compatible with the abundant existence of both, and of a habitable hemisphere, on the opposite side,[†] on the same principle and for the same reason which has assembled the greater part of the water on the surface of our own planet on its southern hemisphere leaving the great mass of land protuberant on the northern—viz. the non-coincidence of its centre of figure with its centre of gravity, or, in other words, the comparative lightnes of the solid materials of the northern hemisphere.

This result of M. Gussew, it will be observed, is quite independent of that stereoscopic *appearance*which suggested the inquiry. That appearance may be to a greater or less extent, an ocular illusion. It is well known that stereographs taken under certain circumstances, *have* the effect of giving too great an apparent protuberance to salient features. And, moreover, in reference to the particular stereographs under consideration we have satisfied ourselves by actual examination of a very beautiful specimen before us, that the apparent egg-shaped form and lateral distortion may be either most extravagantly exaggerated or made almost to disappear by different modes of viewing them. But this, as before observed, has nothing to do with M. Gussew's conclusions, which regard each picture, perse, as a separate record, or self-registered series of micrometric measures, such as might have been astronomically obtained without the intervention of photography. We hope this will induce some astronomer to pursue this subject micrometically; choosing his opportunities at opposite extremes of the moon's libration. The mathematical theory of the subject (though for obvious reasons we cannot here enter into it) is very simple, and the subject one of no small interest.

[*] Bulletin del' Acad. des Sci. de St. Petersbourg, 1, 5, 276.

[†] See Herschel's *Outlines of Astronomy*, 5th Ed. Art. 436, *a.*

THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.

(From the Times, April 28.)

Windsor Castle, April 27.

The christening of the infant Princess, daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Louis of Hesse and the Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland), took place yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in the Green Drawing-room, at Windsor Castle, according to the rights of the Lutheran Church.

The baptism was performed in German by the Rev. Mr. Bender, Court Chaplain to the Grand Ducal Family of Hesse, who travelled from Darmstadt specially to officiate upon this occasion.

At the commencement of the service the following hymn, composed by J. R. Ahle, 1664, was sung by the gentlemen and boys of the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, headed by Dr. Elvey, Mr. W. G. Cusins presiding at the organ:—

"Blessed Jesus, here we stand,
"Met to do as Thou hast spoken,
"And this child at Thy command
"Now we bring to Thee, in token
"That to Christ it here is given,
"For of such shall be His Heaven.

"Yes; Thy warning voice is plain,
"And we fain would keep it duly,—
"'He who is not born again,
"'Heart and life renewing truly,
"'Born of water and the Spirit,
"'Will My kingdom ne'er inherit.'

"Make it, Head, Thy member now!
"Shepherd, take Thy lamb and feed it!
"Prince of Peace, its peace be Thou!
"Way of life, to Heaven oh lead it!
"Vine, this branch may nothing sever,
"Grafted firm in Thee for ever!

"Now upon Thy heart it lies,
"What our hearts so dearly treasure;
"Heavenward lead our burdened sighs,
"Pour Thy blessing without measure;
"Write the name we now have given,
"Write it in the Book of Heaven."

The sponsors present were:—Her Majesty the Queen, his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Alexander of Hesse (representing the Grand Duke of Hesse), her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Henry of Hesse.

Her Msjesty and the other sponsors occupied seats on the south side of the room. The infant was named by the Queen, who held the child at the font, "Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary."

The following Royal and illustrious party were also present at the ceremony, and were seated opposite to the sponsors, during the baptism:—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, the Duke of Nemours, the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

The font of silver gilt used upon this occasion was originally made for the christening of the Princess Royal, and was filled with water brought from the River Jordan by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Rev. Mr. Walbaum assisted at the performance of the sacred rite.

At the conclusion of the service a hymn, composed by Martin Luther, 1529, was sung by the choir, viz.:—

"A sure stronghold our God is He,
"A trusty shield and weapon;
"Our help He'll be and set us free
"From ev'ry ill can happen.
"That old malicious foe
"Means us deadly woe;
"Arm'd with might from hell,
"And deepest craft as well,
"On earth is not his fellow.

"Through our own force we nothing can,
"Straight were we lost for ever;
"But for us fights the proper Man,
"By God sent to deliver.
"Ask ye who this may be?
"Jesus Christ is He,
"Of Sabaoth Lord,
"Sole God to be adored—
"His kingdom ours abideth."

The Belgian Minister, Madame and Miss Van de Weyer, Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President; Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, G.C.B., Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Derby, K.G., Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and Dowager Lady Couper were present at the ceremony.

The following Officers of State and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household of the Queen, of the Royal family, and of the illustrious guests also attended:—The Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes; the Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain; the Countess of Desart, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Augusta Bruce, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lady G. Somerset, Baroness von Schenck, Baroness de Grancy, Lord Cremorne, Captain Sir William Hoste, R.N., Major-General the Hon. A. N. and Lady Mary Hood, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, K. C. B., and Miss Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Sir T. M. and Lady Biddulph, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Major-General, Lady Emily, and Miss Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine, Sir James Clark, Sir C. Locock, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Captain Grey, Major Cowell, Major Elphinstone, Colonel Home Purves, Colonel Clifton, Baron de Rotsmann, Mr. Ruland, Captain Westerweller, Dr. Becker, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Buff, Miss Hildyard, Madame Hocede, Madame and Mademoiselle J. Baur.

The Gentlemen of the Household appeared in the Windsor uniform, and members of orders of knighthood present wore their respective insignia.

The ceremony was concluded at a quarter before 2 o'clock. The Royal family were then conducted to the White-room, where a register of the baptism was signed, and the general company to the dining-room. A *dejeuner* was served. The christening cake was ornamented with the arms of Hesse, and also with bouquets of flowers and rows of pearls.

The distinguished company invited to the christening quitted the Castle in the afternoon.

THE LAW OF LIBEL AND THE CASE OF CAMPBELL v. SPOTTISWOODE.

(From the Times, April 21.)

Nothing c[illegible] simpler than the Law of Libel, as it is laid down in the legal text books, and most people probably fancy that they could define its principles without [illegible]ing. Now that the old saying, "The greater the truth the greater libel," is no longer applicable even to indictments for defamation, the popular idea of what is and what is not actionable is correct, so far as it goes. It is now generally understood that a false and malicious attack upon another man's character is in all cases illegal, that a somewhat less offensive imputation than would support an action for mere words will render its author liable in damages if it be conveyed in writing, but that the law deems all statements of this kind to be justifiable which can be shown to be true. For the ordinary intercourse of life these rules and cautions are sufficient. The gossiping propensities of mankind are not too severely restrained by the knowledge that no one can speak evil of his neighbour with impunity, unless he be prepared to make good his words to the letter, or, at least, to prove that they were spoken without malice or on a lawful occasion. Ever since the Press, however, became an institution of the realm, and more especially since proper names have been printed in full, the laws which were sufficient to check back-biting and vituperative pamphleteering have been subjected to a new strain. It is agreed upon all hands, and has been proclaimed again and again from the judicial Bench, that "fair comments" in a journal or periodical are not within the Law of Libel; but, then, what is to be the test of "fairness?" Suppose, for instance, that a public man is guilty of an act improper in itself, fatal in its consequences, and so devoid of excuse or palliation that charity itself could invent no creditable motive for it? There can be no doubt that a journalist may characterize the act itself as it deserves, may point out its ruinous tendency, and may publish every circumstance from which an average reader would infer an infamous motive. He may even expressly assign this motive if he can prove it as a fact, and that although he may himself be secretly actuated by personal spite, and not by a sense of public duty. On the other hand, it is quite possible that his comments may be made *bona fide* and out of a regard for the public welfare, and yet may be incapable in their very nature of legal proof. Must a writer be silent in such a case, lest he make himself amenable to an action for libel? Is malice to be presumed against him if he should honestly draw a reasonable, though not a demonstrable, conclusion from the materials before him? Is his general object and *animus* to count for nothing; and is the inquiry whether the publication be libellous to be conducted without regard to anything but its possible effects on the interests of the plaintiff?

All these questions must be henceforth answered in the affirmative, if the judgment in "Campbell v. Spottiswoode" is to govern the Law of Libel for the future. Our readers will remember that in this action Dr. Campbell obtained a verdict against the printer of the *Saturday Review* for an alleged calumny against himself as editor and part-proprietor of the *British Standard* and *Ensign*. The sting of our contemporary's strictures was contained in the insinuation that the Doctor used the names of imaginary subscribers as decoys to obtain further subscriptions, and in the positive allegation that his ostensible zeal for the conversion of the Chinese was nothing but a pretence to promote the circulation of his newspaper. The truth of the libel was not pleaded, and it is fair to add that while the comparative influence of mercantile religious aims on Dr. Campbell's conscience could not be tested, the former charge appeared to be groundless. The defendant's counsel relied at the trial, and in his argument before the Court of Queen's Bench, on the general "privilege" of all who discuss public questions without actual malice. The Lord Chief Justice and the Court decided against him, on the ground that there is no such general privilege, and that the imputation of base motives throws upon a public critic, as it would upon a private detractor, the necessity of bringing them home to the party maligned. According to this doctrine, the jury is not to be allowed to compare the comments with the evidence before the writer, and to say whether they were "fair" and justified by appearances. Nothing short of their being strictly true in fact, and proved to be so in open court, will relieve the latter of his liability.

Now, whatever be the cogency of the reasons which have led the Court of Queen's Bench to this conclusion, it is vain to deny that it is contrary to existing precedents. We have the express authority of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the principle that very strong and injurious language, if provoked and employed "for the purpose of maintaining the truth," "without any corrupt motive," may be innocent in the view of the law. We have the sanction of the same eminent Judge for the assertion that defamatory matter "published in the performance of any duty, legal or "moral, or in the exercise of any right," is not presumed to be malicious. We find it assumed by Chief Justice Erle, and stated in plain terms by Mr. Justice Willes, that there is such a thing as a *privilege* of fair discussion on a matter of public "interest," though two of the learned Judges of the Queen's Bench were at much pains to show that a right belonging to all Her Majesty's subjects cannot properly be called a "privilege." Moreover, we have the general but most emphatic testimony of Lord Ellenborough, that where the "object" is "to correct misrepresentations of fact, to refute sophistical reasoning, to expose a vicious taste in literature, or to censure what is hostile to morality," there can be no libel.

These cases are enough to make us pause before we accept and push to their logical results all the judicial dicta in "Campbell v. Spottiswoode." It is scarcely worth while to split straws about the word "privilege," which may surely be applied with as much propriety to a right common to all with reference to certain subjects and within certain limits as to a right enjoyed by a few under less stringent conditions. At all events, let it be clearly announced, if it be so, that no greater latitude is allowed in comments on public topics than in remarks on private affairs. Any theoretical indulgence to the former, whether it be called privilege or not, is a worthless boon if truth, or rather legal demonstration, is to be the only test of "libel" or no "libel" for literary critiques. As Mr. Bovill well pointed out, no privilege is wanted where truth can be successfully pleaded. On the other hand, no privilege is demanded where malice can be established against the writer, or inferred by the jury from the tone and spirit of the composition. It is where a public critic, with the best and purest intentions, has injured the good name of a public man that the question arises. It may seem right, perhaps, to some that the aggressor, as they would call him, should bear the whole risk, and we do not deny that the claim of immunity might be carried too far. But let any one consider how difficult, if not impossible, it is to discuss conduct or opinions without discussing their tendencies, and to expose tendencies without imputing motives and he will confess that it is not so easy to render the Press harmless to individuals, and yet to leave it powerful for good. Nor should it be forgotten that the very reflections which are the hardest to substantiate are precisely those which least damage the object of them. If a writer proposes to found his accusations on special knowledge, he may well be called upon to produce his witnesses, but when he openly appeals to documents which the complainant has ostentatiously put before the world, he does but invite others to adopt a more or less charitable construction of what is already public. This makes a great difference, and if the Law of Libel is to be modified at all, we cannot but think that this distinction is quite as cardinal as that which the Court of Queen's Bench draws between stigmatizing acts and attributing motives.

FRANCE.

(From the Times, April 23.)

(From our own correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday, April 22, 7 p.m.

M. Xavier Raymond has published, in a volume of nearly 500 pages, the various articles he has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the French and English navies. It bears for title "*Les Marines de la France et de l'Angleterre*, 1815—1863," and purports to be an exact account of the numerous and important changes that have successively taken place from 1816 up to the latest date in all that regards solidity, sailing qualities, and capability for attack and defence. M. Raymond relates the history of the decline and fall of sailing vessels, and of the origin and progress of steam from the first experiments to its present condition; nor does he forget to mention the experiment of a mixed marine, the condemnation passed on wooden vessels, and the rise and imposing growth of ironclads, which are destined for a long time to rule the ocean. It is natural that a French writer should point with satisfaction to the successful efforts of his own Government in restoring the navy to the rank it lost in the course of the long and desperate struggle with Great Britain. He dwells with complacency on the discoveries and innovations of French ship-builders and engineers, and on the superiority of such frigates as *La Gloire* and *La Normandie* to any model yet produced by any other country, not excepting England. Having paid this compliment to the *amour propre* of France, he however advises her not to carry her illusion too far, or to suppose that, because she possesses a few ships of incontestable quality, she has equalled the naval power of England. He sets little value on the opinion so generally entertained, that the discovery of steam has brought to a common level the navies of all countries. Two things are indispensable for navies, as well as for armies—men and money. To acquire great influence and to maintain it, money is especially requisite, for by it both land and sea forces are kept up; and money is only to be had through a widely extended commerce. Despite the multiplicity of railroads, navigable rivers and the ocean will still be the real highways of commerce. Splendid and fast sailing war frigates are not sufficient. A merchant navy and men to work it efficiently are indispensable; and ironclads require more activity, more intelligence, and more energy than the old sailing ships. France may show a *materiel* equal to that of England, but she is still inferior in respect of crews, and this inferiority is still more remarkable in the merchant navy. With a population of 40,000,000, including the late acquisitions of territory, and 800 leagues of seaboard, France cannot raise more than from 140,000 to 150,000 sailors; whereas England could turn out from 700,000 to 800,000. M. Raymond is decidedly opposed to the system of maritime conscription in France, and thinks that until it is abolished the whole vital force of France will be paralyzed for the sea service as for commerce.

He observes that his present work, begun in the autumn of 1861, was concluded, or nearly so, at the moment the affair of the Trent occurred. The outburst of sympathy which hailed the illegal and audacious act of Commodore Wilkes on the other side of the Atlantic, the thanks voted to him, in the name of the nation, by the House of Representatives at Washington, the ovations he met with at Boston, New York, and other towns of the Union; the inflammatory language of the American press—all commanded the greatest circumspection; for if the public mind in the United States was greatly excited, the English nation, on the other hand, showed itself decided and resolute. To demand no reparation for the outrage offered to the British flag would have been a weakness to which England could never descend. Hitherto she had, from desire of peace or from prudence, allowed many things to pass; but not to insist upon the surrender of Messrs. Slidell and Mason before listening to any explanations would have been as disgraceful as if she had allowed a brigade of gendarmery to land on her coast and march into London with arms in their hands for the purpose of seizing the political refugees who find an asylum there. Such condescension would have degraded the flag which protects British interests in every part of the globe. In this feeling the British people were unanimous, and while Commodore Wilkes was feted in America, England was preparing to avenge her wrongs and to defend to the last her own rights and those of every other country.

It was this consideration which induced M. Raymond to postpone the publication of his work. "Though I certainly had no intention," he says,—

"To wound the just feelings of the English people, yet I had to say many things about their navy which would not be agreeable to them: and the time when that navy might be engaged for the general utility of all nations was not the most favourable for criticizing it. I felt a repugnance, when speaking of officers whose character and gallantry I admire, to casting a doubt on the value and efficiency of the arms which at any moment they might be forced to take up for a cause which was not less dear to France than to themselves. In truth, the right which they were preparing to defend was that which for centuries we ourselves defended at sea, and which we have so much interest in upholding. I should regret to appear, even remotely, as acting in accordance with those (and they were numerous on the Continent) who, carried away by imprudent sympathies for Mr. Lincoln's Government, or by blind passion against England, sought to palliate the conduct of the Americans, and abandoned the great principles of international law out of spite to our neighbours across the Channel. Fortunately, the unanimous opinion of the Governments of Europe, and particularly the celebrated despatch of M. Thouvenel, settled what threatened to degenerate into a chaos of absurd discussions, and those who were disposed to show themselves more American than the Americans were recalled to reason and to the feeling of their own interest by Mr. Seward himself, who had the good sense to surrender the prisoners."

The Confederate States' Loan of 3,000,000*l.*, which was lately contracted for, is exciting great interest on the Continent. In a note which has been prepared on the subject I find the following facts stated:—

"The Confederate loan, regarded as a purely financial operation, produces about 8 per cent., including the chances of the sinking fund; and, as a speculation in cotton, the probable profit may vary from 100 to 200 per cent. The cotton which the Confederate Government possesses, and which it has undertaken to deliver to the holders of bonds at 54 centimes the English pound, either immediately or at any epoch, at the choice of the holders, but at the latest six months after the ratification of peace (the Government requiring only 60 days' warning from Europe), is now worth at Havre and Liverpool about 2f. 20c., or four times the price at which it is delivered to the holders of bonds. By taking possession of the cotton at once, and forcing the blockade, and by admitting that the cost of assurance and freight would be 100 per cent., or 54 centimes per pound, a gain of 100 per cent. would also be realized. The cotton can also be taken possession of, and placed under French or English protection until the conclusion of the conflict. The margin of price is so wide that this speculation may be made in full security, whatever be the issue of the war. But it is difficult to doubt of the eventual success of the Confederate States of America in establishing themselves as a separate State, recognized by the Governments of Europe. In this case the advantages of the loan are palpable. The cotton promised to the bonds will be delivered the first, the Confederate Government possessing all means of conveyance in the interior. It will not be subjected to any tax, except the very small one of ½ cent, or ¼ per cent., while it is probable that the exportation of other cotton not enjoying this privilege will be heavily taxed by the Government to make up the deficit occasioned by the war. Those persons who have confidence in the future of the Confederate Government will, therefore, quietly retain the bonds, enjoying the interest thereon, and they will have the privilege of reimbursement in cotton, the advantages of which will increase by the duration of the war; for at this moment little cotton is being planted, and the stock is declining every day by consumption and the effects of the war. It has been objected that cotton can be bought cheaper in the Confederate States. But the immense success of the loan, which has been subscribed five times over, will have incontestably an influence on the price of cotton in America, and will cause the exchange to fall. It is therefore probable that orders to buy sent out now would not be executed on better terms than the cotton reserved to the bonds of the loan, and every one will see the advantage which there is in procuring cotton which produces interest, and is not subjected to any cost or risk, instead of cotton burdened with the cost of conveyance from the interior to the port, with warehousing, assurance, and export duties."

A letter from Philippeville, in Algeria, states that the high price of cotton in the French markets has induced a great number of colonists in Algeria to undertake its cultivation. Among many successful attempts M. Portelli, of Philippeville, obtained 9,000lb. weight of raw cotton (short silk) from 12 acres of ground he cultivated. M. J. Dolfus, one of the most extensive cotton manufacturers in France, has founded a joint-stock company to lend money to planters of Algerian cotton on the following terms:—The company offers to lend 100f. an acre—40f. after the planting, 30f. in the month of June, and 30f. in September, at the picking. This sum, for which the planter is to pay only 6 per cent. interest, is to be repaid out of the first produce. The planter may sell his cotton either to M. Dolfus or to any other manufacturer. M. Dolfus proposes to extend his loans to the cultivators of other descriptions of produce, and thus an Algerian agricultural bank, so long desired, is about to be established.

Twenty acres of land were planted with long silk cotton at Jemappes this year, and produced 10,000lb. weight of cotton, or 500lb. an acre.

The Emperor reviewed the regiments of the Guard in Paris yesterday. It was announced that the review was to take place at Longchamps; but on Monday night a counter order was given to the troops to assemble at St. James, in the Bois de Boulogne. The troops arrived on the ground at half-past 1, and were formed in the following order:—The first line was composed of the division of Grenadiers, commanded by General Mellinet; first brigade, General Niol, division of Engineers, Zouaves, Gendarmerie, and 1st Grenadiers; second brigade, General Blanchard, 2nd and 9th Grenadiers. The second line was formed by the division of Voltigeurs—General Camon; fourth brigade, General Bataille, battalion of Chasseurs, 1st and 2nd Voltigeurs; second brigade General Rose, 3rd and 4th Voltigeurs. The third line, commanded by General de Grimandet de Rochebouet, was composed of 12 batteries of horse and foot artillery, and a company of Pontoniers. The fourth line, under the orders of Generals Feray and Clerambault, was composed of the Regiments of Guides and Chasseurs à Cheval. A squadron of the Waggon Train was placed on the left. The Regiment of Zouaves and the Regiment of Gendarmerie supplied each two battalions; those of the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs three battalions; the regiments of cavalry four squadrons each. All the troops were in full dress.

After the Emperor, attended by a brilliant staff, had ridden along the lines, he distributed the decorations and medals. The troops then defiled in the order in which they were drawn up—the infantry by battalions *en masse*, the cavalry by squadrons, the artillery by battery, and the waggon train by six carriages. The weather was very fine, which, together with the military pageant, always pleasing to the Parisians, attracted an immense concourse of people.

On Saturday last a confirmation was held in the English church, Rue d'Aguesseau, by the Bishop of Goulburn. The Rev. Mr. Swale, Chaplain to the Embassy, and the Rev. E. Forbes took part in the service. Ninety-four young persons were confirmed, and an impressive address was delivered by the bishop, who preached on the following day in the English churches in Paris on behalf of his new diocess.

A young lady presented herself at the Sorbonne a few days since to pass her examination for the degree of Bachelor in Science. The rector of the Academy of Lyons established the principle two years since of admitting women to take the degrees of bachelor of letters and of sciences. An examination at the Sorbonne is the more trying as there is not a woman present at the assembly. Mademoiselle Emma Chenu passed a brilliant examination. Her agitation was extreme, but she was supported and encouraged by the demeanour of the collegians present. The announcement of her admission among the new bachelors was hailed by a burst of applause from the entire assembly. M. Milne Edwards personally congratulated Mademoiselle Chenu on her success.

It is said that cases of lunacy are becoming alarmingly frequent in France. It appears from official documents that the number of lunatics in France, which a few years since was 12,000, has at present increased to 60,000.

BELLIGERENT RIGHT OF MARITIME CAPTURE.

(From the Times, April 30.)

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—In some of my former letters I ventured to protest against the unreasonable irritation existing on the other side of the Atlantic, which seemed to arise out of an entire misconception of the relative rights and duties of neutral and belligerent States. I regret to perceive that there is growing up in this country a spirit of exasperation, provoked, as it seems to me, by an ignorance of the legal rights of the respective parties, not less extensive and equally to be regretted. The Government are loudly called upon to avenge insults which are supposed to have been offered, and to assert rights which are assumed to have been invaded. There is no spectacle less dignified than that of a nation in a passion, especially if it should be so unfortunate as to have at hand spokesmen to interpret its wrath who have as little regard for decency, moderation, and justice as has been exhibited by some recent orators in the House of Commons. I shall ask your leave to examine the question in a somewhat different spirit.

The immediate cause of dissatisfaction seems to have arisen from the seizure by Federal cruisers of such vessels as the Peterhoff, the Adela, and others. It is alleged that neutral vessels with innocent cargoes and bound to neutral ports have been unjustly captured. Now, if the Federal Government had asserted or did assert any right to capture vessels of such a character, it is quite plain that the Government of this country would be called upon instantly to repudiate such a pretension. But the fact is that the American Government, on the contrary, have distinctly disclaimed any such right. The instructions issued by Mr. Seward to the Federal navy are strictly in accordance with the law of nations, as understood and practised by Great Britain. We are bound, therefore, by all the principles of justice which govern the relations of friendly States to assume either that these orders have been observed, or that, if they have been violated by the misconduct of individual officers, that they will be disavowed by the American Government, and that reparation will be made.

But, further, let us inquire what reason there is in fact for concluding with certainty that anything unlawful has been done. The Peterhoff, it is true, has been seized. It is asserted, indeed, that she was engaged in an innocent voyage and was freighted with an innocent cargo. It may be so; but also, it must be admitted, it may *not* be so. The important question is, how and by whom the character of that vessel is to be determined. The innocence of the Peterhoff, indeed, is vouched by Mr. Crawford—a most highly respectable authority, it is true—nevertheless, I must be permitted to observe that it is not to this tribunal that the law of nations has referred the decision of this question. I have no hesitation in laying it down as an unquestionable proposition of international law, that as between the neutral and the belligerent Governments a capture by a belligerent cruiser is to be presumed lawful until the Prize Court has pronounced it illegitimate.

The principles applicable to this matter have been laid down by Lord Stowell in the great case of the "Swedish Convoy" with a clearness and precision which leave no room for misunderstanding. In that case a fleet of neutral merchant vessels, under the convoy of a neutral man-of-war, some, if not all, of which were ostensibly destined for neutral ports, was seized by special order of the English Admiralty in the English Channel. In the elaborate judgment delivered by the Court the rights of belligerents and the duties of neutrals are laid down with consummate accuracy. After establishing, *first*, the right of search, *secondly*, the right of detention, of contraband with a hostile destination, Lord Stowell thus defines the *third* point, which is highly material to the present consideration:—

"Thirdly. Another right accrued, that of bringing in for a more deliberate inquiry than could possibly be conducted at sea upon such a number of vessels, even those which professed to carry cargoes with a neutral destination."

And, then, referring to the threatened resistance by the convoy to such a capture, he adds:—

"When the utmost injury threatened is the being carried in for inquiry into the nearest port, subject to a full responsibility in costs and damages if this is done wantonly and without just cause, a merchant vessel has not a right to say for itself (and an armed vessel has not a right to say for it), 'I will submit to no such inquiry, but I will take the law into my own hands by force.' What is to be the issue if each neutral vessel has a right to judge for itself in the first instance whether it is rightly detained, and to act upon that judgment to the extent of using force? Surely, nothing but battle and bloodshed as often as there is anything like an equality of force, or an equality of spirit. For how often will the case occur in which a neutral vessel will judge itself to be rightly detained? How far the peace of the world will be benefited by taking the matter from off its present footing and putting it upon this is for the advocates of such a measure to explain. I take the rule of law to be that the vessel shall submit to the inquiry proposed looking with confidence to those tribunals, whose noblest office (and I hope not the least acceptable to them) is to relieve by compensation inconveniences of this kind where they have happened through accident or error, and to redress by compensation and punishment injuries that have been committed by design."

These, then, being the legal principles applicable to the case, let me ask how does it appear that they have been in any respect violated in the capture ot the Peterhoff? The American Prize Court is the only tribunal which has a right to pronounce on the legality of that capture. If the English Government should interfere before that adjudication, it would be guilty of a deliberate violation of the principles we have ourselves practised in our courts and maintained by our arms. In the case of the Trent, the English Government rightly demanded direct and immediate redress because the American officer by his conduct had withdrawn the question from the possibility of the proper legal adjudication. But if we were now to interfere with that jurisdiction which has legitimate cognizance of the question, we should be guilty of an infraction of law not less serious than that committed by the captors of the Trent.

But, then, it is said, "Oh, it is quite certain that the Peterhoff was an innocent vessel." Well, if it be quite certain, the captors will have to pay the penalty of their rashness, and if the Prize Court do its duty they will not be in a hurry to repeat the error. If, indeed, there were any reason to suspect the American Prize Courts of injustice in their decisions or failure in their duty towards injured neutrals it would be another matter. In such a case the neutral Government may demand direct compensation from the belligerent for the miscarriage of justice. Such demands have been made upon, and conceded by, the English Government to neutrals who have had well founded grounds of complaints, as, for instance, to Prusia in 1752, and to America in 1795. But I must say that I have not heard it asserted—still less have I seen it proved—that either in principle or in pratice the American Prize Courts have departed from the rule of right. And if they have not demonstrably done so, the English Government can have no possible excuse for withdrawing from their jurisdiction the questions which the law of nations have expressly referred to them.

What may have been the real grounds of suspicion on which the Peterhoff was seized cannot be known until the question is judicially investigated. Lord Stowell lays down expressly (*Rob., Rep.* iii., p. 153) "that it is not necessary that the captor should have assigned any reason at the time of the capture; he takes at his own peril, and on his own responsibility to answer in costs and damages for any wrongful exercise of the rights of capture." It may well be that a vessel may be furnished with regular papers, and yet be bound to an unlawful destination. The captors may have reason to doubt whether her nominal cargo does not really cover unlawful goods, and whether her ostensible is in fact her true destination. Over and over again has the English Admiralty Court drawn from surrounding circumstances evidence of suspicion from which it has been justified in condemning vessels which might have appeared *primâ facie* innocent. It cannot be said that the trade to Nassau and Matamoras is not surrounded with suspicion. How comes it that these small and insignificant ports, which two years ago were hardly known in Europe by name, are now as crowded with shipping as the Thames? Can we profess to be ignorant that the great majority of vessels bound to these ports are engaged in adventures which the American navy are entitled to prevent? Nassau, in fact, plays to America pretty much the same part as Embden—a name familiar to the students of Lord Stowell's decisions—did to Great Britain in the French war. In my former letters I have endeavoured to show, that it is no part of the duty of the English Government to protect the American Government from trade in contraband or breaches of blockade. That is a duty which the Federal navy must perform for itself. But we certainly are bound not to interfere with the means which the law of nations allows them for the purpose of themselves controlling such a traffic. Among the chief of these means is the right of search and the right of capture; and if the Federal cruisers submit the exercise of these rights to the revision and adjudication of the Prize Court, we can have no possible ground of complaint. It may be that sometimes an innocent vessel may suffer unmerited inconvenience far beyond the compensation which the Prize Court can award; but that is one of the evils of belligerent rights which we have too often inflicted to admit of our now refusing to endure.

A vessel with regular papers may be brought before a Prize Court. If it were not so, no prize would ever be made. More than half the neutral vessels condemned in our Courts in the French war were vessels with fabricated papers, made to evidence a false destination. English skippers have not been less ingenious in these respects than those of other nations, as may be seen in a note to M. Ortolan's chapter on the *droit de visite*, vol. ii., p. 207. No vessel purposing to run the blockade has its papers made out for the blockaded port. In the same way that a political conspirator always has his passport *en regle*, so the vessel on an unlawful voyage always takes care to have its documents in order. It is the business of the Prize Court to penetrate the disguise, and to expose the fraud. We have no right to expect that the belligerent Government should accept any other security for the *bona fides* of the destination and cargo than that which the law of nations has awarded to them through this judicial investigation. We ourselves distinctly refused to accept the guarantee of neutral Governments evidenced in the most solemn manner by the convoy of a ship of war.

I have seen a great deal of complaint of the "spy system," as it is called, which is supposed to be carried on in this country by the agents of the American Government. These complaints appear to me both childish and unjust. If, as must be admitted, the American Government are entitled to capture all vessels contemplating a breach of blockade or freighted with contraband, they are clearly entitled to obtain such information as they can which may be useful to enable them to exercise their right. It is important for them to know which ship it is worth their while to watch and pursue and which they may safely leave unmolested. Does any one suppose that, if this country were at war, the English Government would not use every possible effort to obtain reliable information on such points? What is the object of diplomatic missions except to obtain information (and that often secret information)) on points material to the interests of their own Governments? Even in time of peace every prudent Government takes pains to make itself acquainted with what is going on in its neighbours' dockyards and arsenals. So far from such information being prejudicial to the innocent English shipper, it is exactly the reverse. If the American cruisers are well informed as to the real character of vessels, they will be less disposed to confound the innocent with the guilty, and they will be more likely to allow those who are not justly objects of suspicion to pass unmolested, than if, in the absence of all information, they were compelled to suspect, and therefore to search and detain all alike.

A point has been raised in the recent discussions which is of great importance—viz., whether a neutral vessel, with an immediate neutral destination, can be condemned because the cargo may have an ultimately hostile consignment. I am very much disposed to think that such a doctrine cannot be maintained, and that as far as breach of blockade, at all events, is concerned, nothing can be looked to but the *immediate* destination, which must be regarded for this purpose as the termination of the voyage. But in this respect there is probably a distinction between the ship and the cargo, for the ultimate would be probably regarded as the true destination of the ship itself. I think the reasoning of Lord Stowell in the case of the "Jonge Pieter," Rob. Rep., iii., p. 79, points to this conclusion. But we are not to assume this question as one that is clearly decided. If the American captors choose to raise it at their own risk in a Prize Court, we are bound to await its adjudication. It is impossible to conceive any question which more exclusively appertains to the domain of judicial decision.

With reference to the detention of the crews of certain prizes, the facts do not appear as yet to have been definitely ascertained. It is an equitable rule of the Prize Court that a ship can only be condemned in ordinary cases on the evidence of its own papers and its own crew, and for the purpose of obtaining their evidence they may sometimes be detained. Whether the American Government have exceeded their fair rights in this respect is a point not yet determined, but before we can make a quarrel of it we must see whether they will refuse reparation if injustice has been done. Looking, therefore, at the several grounds of complaint, I can find just foundation for the extreme irritation to which they seem to have given birth. I must confess I see no distinct evidence that even the Federal cruisers have exceeded the ordinary exercise of belligerent rights; still less can I find any proof that if any such excess has taken place by negligence or design, the Government of America is prepared to justify or to maintain it, or that their Prize Courts are not disposed to do justice to the injured parties. This being the case, I confess it does seem to me that the language of certain members of the English House of Commons is such as is greatly to be condemned and deeply to be deplored. They are, fortunately, men who neither by their reputation nor their position are entitled to compromise the character of the country—men who, from being the advocates of democracy, have become the panegyrists of despotism. I turn with satisfaction to the calm, moderate, and dignified language of the person to whom the English people have confided the duty of speaking in their behalf to foreign nations. These are the words of Lord Russell, spoken in the House of Lords on Thursday night:—

"When we were belligerents many cases involving belligerent and neutral rights were brought before a very eminent judge, whose decisions are generally and universally respected; and, though I believe he carried the principle favourable to captors to perhaps rather a severe length, beyond doubt they were in conformity with the law of nations. I allude to Lord Stowell. We were then belligerents; we are now neutrals. But I said I thought it would not become the character of this nation, because we had changed our position, to invoke another law and another measure; to declare that those decisions of Lord Stowell which were advantageous to us when we were belligerents should be thrown aside and rejected by us when we became neutrals. Accordingly, those persons who think that, whatever may be the destination of a ship, and whatever papers she may have on board showing that she is about to break the blockade, or to carry arms to some one of the Confederate States now in hostility with the United States, they are to be protected by the power of the British nation in contradiction to all our own decisions and in contradiction to the declared law of nations, will, I hope, know that the British Government never will place itself in that position. Let us look impartially at these cases which have occurred. It may be that we have suffered grievous wrong; it may be that we have a right to considerable reparation; but let the two Governments treat the cases fairly. We have on this side of the Atlantic the decisions of a great judge; in America they have the views laid down by Judge Story and the writings of Mr. Wheaton. With these authorities to guide us, let us see who is in the right and who is in the wrong. But let us discuss the circumstances with a wish to do justice to each other. Don't let us be led by passion into anything which is not founded on justice, and which cannot afterwards be justified in the face of the world."

This is language which is worthy of an English statesman, and, I may add, worthy of an English gentleman! and I trust that it is by this standard alone that we shall be judged by the public opinion of Europe and by America. It is impossible to conceive anything more injurious to the character of this nation than that it should be supposed that we unjustly refuse to abide as neutrals by the rules which as belligerents we have rigorously enforced. To act thus would be to give a damning verification to the offensive aspersions which have been cast upon our national fame by continental libellers. Let us rather rejoice to see the boasted champions of neutrality building up impregnable bulwarks and fortifying by modern examples those belligerent rights for which we so long contended against a world in arms. I have seen the Solicitor-General sneered at for want of "gallantry." I hope the day may be far distant when gallantry rather than law is looked to as the most essential qualification of the legal advisers of the Crown. I trust that when it is clearly ascertained that our rights have been invaded this country will never want a Government which has the will and the power to maintain and redress them. But if the unspeakable disaster of war is destined to overtake us, I hope we shall never forfeit the right to the reflection that we have done nothing to provoke or to precipitate it. In a just cause, and with a safe conscience, England need never fear. But it is not in the language of braggart, and it may be uncalled for defiance, that so terrible an issue is to be approached. And of this I am sure, that it is not to those who bully the loudest that we shall look in the hour of difficulty and danger to maintain the dignity and the honour of a proud and generous people.

Temple, April 25. Historicus.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

(From the New York World.)

The Administration sent one of its members to this city last week to make a speech which, from beginning to end consisted of little else than a violent invective against the Government and the ruling classes of Great Britian. It seems determined to inflame to the utmost the natural resentment towards that country aroused by the escape from its ports of vessels built for the rebels to prey upon our commerce. All the Administration press chime in with the Administration orators in such a manner as to indicate a concerted attempt to kindle popular feeling on this subject, in respect to which it is so sensitive. But what is the Administration driving at in these appeals to popular passion? Has it been seized with a new madness, and is it attempting to prepare the country for war with England? Has it counted the cost and the hazards of such a war, undertaken at a time when it has already on its hands one of the greatest wars of modern times—a war which demand all the vigour, courage, and resources of the country. It is not possible that the Administration can be so demented as to undertake two wars while it is yet doubtful whether it has ability to succeed in one. What does it, then, mean by this industrious fanning of dangerous passions? The objects is perfectly transparent; it is to crutch its feeble popularity on the strong anti-Anglican feeling of our Irish population. It will find itself entirely mistaken in the effect of this demagogue appeal. Our Irish fellow-citizens are too intelligent not to see through the trick. In fact, they have seen an attempt to play a similar game by the same parties, and their remembrance of the humiliating result is too fresh for them to believe that this Administration will ever exhibit any other courage towards England than the spurious courage of a bully. No American citizen, whether native or adopted, wants to see a repetition of the disgrace which made us all hang our heads in the Trent affair, the same Administration then boldly bearded the British lion, until he began to show his teeth, when it turned tail like a whipped spaniel. For Gods' sake, let us have no more of that! It does not become a great and proud Government to vapour and bully and utter idle menaces. That Mr. Lincoln's Government will ever do anything more than vapour and bully toward Great Britain is what nobody believes. The idea that it can win any cheap popularity among our gallant Irish population or any other class of citizens by assuming a high tone toward a nation before whom it so lately cowered is simply preposterous. Its recourse to such arts betokens conscious weakness with the people. The President cannot declare war even if he were so disposed, and he has no right to complicate our relations with a foreign Power, and thereby bring on hostilities without the approbation of Congress. Congress is clothed with the war-making power, and we are confident President Lincoln has no intention to usurp the functions of that body in this respect, unless he has made up his mind that he will never succeed in subduing the South, and wants a foreign war as an excuse for backing out. But we do not believe this of him, nor can we believe him blind to the fact that a war with Great Britain would insure the independence of the South. If we cannot stand the mischief done by two or three Confederate privateers escaping from British ports, how can we stand the mischief which would result from letting loose against us the whole British navy? Mr. Lincoln must be careful how he plays with fire lest his own house should be burnt. If he should succeed in fanning popular passions to such a dangerous pitch that they pass beyond Government control, he would sacrifice the welfare of the country to the most discreditable of all possible modes of bolstering up his tottering popularity. If he does not mean to go the length of war with England, as we are confident he does not, the putting on of bullying airs is disgraceful; if he is prepared to back up high words with strong deeds he will ruin the country. The Trent affair gives the measure of his courage, but whether the people will stand the humilation of another such retreat is a question which deserves Mr. Lincoln's earnest consideration—

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD'S UNIVERSITY SERMONS.[*]

(From the Times, May 2.)

A dignitary of the United Church of England and Ireland, who is unhappily much older than the Bishop of Oxford, was some years ago discussing in a select circle the right theory of University sermons, and illustrating his own theory from his own practice. "When I preached before the University," he said, "I preached *to* the young men, not *at* them." A Master of Arts who was present, and was zealous on behalf of his order, asked if the Masters had not a claim for a certain share of the instruction. "The Masters?" answered the oracle; "I said to myself, they are too old to learn." "But what did your Grace say of the Doctors?" inquired a venerable Head of a House, who, unlike some of his brethren, was a diligent attendant on University sermons. "Oh," replied the oracle, "I said of the Doctors, their carcases must fall in the wilderness."

This is a forcible, perhaps, a too forcible, way of stating the effective manner of preaching to the University of Oxford. It would be hard, indeed, if Masters of Arts were forbidden their full share of enlightenment; if Doctors of Divinity were, like Moses, to be excluded from the Promised Land, and were also to be debarred the privilege which Moses enjoyed, of showing others the way to a land which he did not himself enter. But, as a general rule, what is learnt by older men at Oxford must be learnt in their studies or in lecture-rooms, not at St. Mary's. It is the good old rule for discharging a gun or a sermon to aim low. The preacher who looks into that impressive church from that awful pulpit may fix his eyes steadily on the Vice-Chancellor, scarcely allowing himself a furtive glance to the Proctor on the right or on the left; or he may turn his head gently on the pivot of his skull, and, by a slow horizontal motion, may sweep the whole line of Doctors with the swivel-gun of his eloquence; still, if he is to produce the effect which is proper to preachers as distinct from students and thinkers, he must aim in reality at the body of young men who sit with their eyes fixed upon him, tier above tier, in the gallery.

All this the Bishop of Oxford known vary well, as good and eloquent preachers have known before him. He is confessedly a proficient, in the technical requisites of his art. And happily, in his case, there is no painful opposition between the qualifications of the preacher and the character of the man. The great orator is also an active, untiring, zealous, vigilant, and approachable Bishop. It is also a great assistance to his position in the University pulpit that he is not only a Bishop, but is specially Bishop of Oxford. In his own diocess he can speak with an authority that would ill-beseem another man. Of his younger hearers, a select and influential portion in course of time gain fellowships; and of the younger Fellows a considerable number, though not so large a number as formerly, are in course of time ordained. In all probability, it is the Bishop of Oxford who ordains them; and it is on his candidates for ordination that, with a right regard for the importance of the opportunity, he concentrates with the greatest intensity his versatile and varied influence. It would not be surprising if such a man as the Bishop of Oxford, in such a place as the University, with all the advantages of position and ability which he enjoys, were the one leading spirit; and yet—the truth must be said—he is not a great leader in Oxford. He cannot impart to his views and opinions any considerable share of his own personal eminence. It has been said by one who knows the University well that 20 years ago it exported men who sympathized with the Bishop of Oxford, but that now it imports them. In 1840 and thereabout, when John Henry Newman was an Anglican, Oxford sent forth an abundant supply of men who received his stamp at the time, and did not change their opinions afterwards because he changed his. The sons and pupils of this generation begin in many cases their University course as their fathers and teachers have done before them—attend University sermons as a matter of duty, and make voluntary pilgrimages to Cuddesdon. But even of this select band a large proportion soon falls off and conforms to the altered spirit of the place; while the clever boys who have distinguished themselves at public schools, and rejoice in the *eclat* of open scholarships, never, as a class, catch the Bishop of Oxford's views at all. They go to hear him once or twice as a great preacher, but they do not think of him as a guide, or accept him as a theological authority. There is a tacit recognition of this circumstance in the structure of the volume of sermons before us. They have been preached at intervals during the last 15 years—no small portion of any man's working life. The concluding sermons of the series have a marked character of their own. They are principally devoted to those hindrances of the Christian life which are specially connected with an unsanctified intellect. The Bishop, who himself calls attention in his preface to the fact of this preponderance, says that its reason is to be found in the circumstances of the times. His words deserve quotation:—

"It appeared to me that too many of those who formed the bulk of my hearers—the young men of the University—were specially exposed to the grievous cruelty of finding the foundations of all that they had held sacred idly shaken, by some of those from whose office they would rather have looked for building up than for pulling down; that they were to their great peril being told that instead of guarding their souls against doubts as to all religious truth, as they would guard them against any other inevitable temptation, they were to welcome such doubts as some sacred visitation. This state of things seemed to me to call for a special handling of those hindrances to the life of God within, which arise from restlessness of mind and the pride of intellect."

A perusal of these concluding sermons shows—what we know from other quarters also—that the Bishop of Oxford believes an insidious disease to be widely prevalent among the young men of the University, and to call for strong and searching remedies. Writing from his palace on the heights of Cuddesdon, the Bishop sees the mist of heresy creeping along the valley below, clinging to the banks of Cherwell and Isis, and blotting out the fair lineaments of orthodoxy. How is it, we naturally ask, that he has not been able to prevent this state of things; and if he could not prevent it, can he reasonably hope to cure it? A patient examination of the whole volume will, we think, convince the discerning reader that the Bishop of Oxford's gifts are not precisely fitted to regulate the workings of youthful minds of more than average cultivation and power, and that he does not quite know how to remedy the disease which has developed itself under his eye, and in spite of his energetic treatment.

Undergraduates, like other men, can only be really known by living with them. But any one who has not enjoyed this advantage may discern some of their salient features by attending a few of their debates at the Union. He will see, for instance, that they like facts; they are attracted by the form of a distinct proposition, even if it does not rest on first-rate authority. They applaud statistics, if not spun out too long, though they may not know how to apply them. In a word, they like to know the truth, though they will not always take much trouble to find it out, and cannot always use it when it is discovered. Their convictions are thoroughly honest, without being very profound. Again, they have a taste for argument. They over-rate both the value of a few facts, and the power of reasoning to draw deductions from them. They are attracted by a syllogism which had thrown off the pedantry of the schools, and appears before them without the trappings of *barbara* and *celarent*. They rejoice when inconsistencies are detected, and a man is confuted out of his own mouth. On the other hand, they are curiously sensitive in the matter of rhetoric. They dislike exceedingly being carried away unawares into the high sentimental latitudes. Like older Englishmen, they prefer keeping their feelings to themselves, and if an appeal is made to the passions are apt to respond, "Oh! oh!" in a tone which does not imply sympathy. They detest trope, metaphor, and so on. A popular preacher of the present day, whom we would not for one moment compare to the Bishop of Oxford, was barely tolerated in his younger years by the fastidious Union, and was hailed with derisive cheers in his early flight of eloquence. Last of all, need it be said that undergraduates as a class are of high courage! They may be led, but they cannot be driven, and they resent deeply any attempt to bully them.

The Bishop of Oxford, with all his remarkable power, has no peculiar fitness for dealing with minds which are thus learning to know their own strength and to measure the strength and weakness of others. His *forte* is rhetoric, not logic. He is less at home among facts and arguments than in direct appeals to the feelings. His hearers do not carry away from his sermons the condensed results of experience and thought; a few short words embodying a principle which can be applied to everyday use, a sharp two-edged saying, satire on one side and philosophy on the other, which fixes itself in the mind like the barb of an arrow. Clever men, who have felt at the time the effects of his eloquence, have been angry afterwards, either with themselves or with him, because they could not find on a retrospect that he had really said anything which ought to have disturbed their repose of mind, and raised unusual emotions. And the emotions which the Bishop raises are not always pleasant. He is not one of those divines who approach with fear and trembling, with a tender and unwilling hesitancy, the terrors of the spiritual and invisible world. He asserts their existence and announces their proximity in a loud voice of warning which sounds almost like a threat. With vehement and impassioned energy he shows his audience the yawning gulf which opens round them; but he does not point with a calm and re-assuring smile to a well-marked path which will lead them safely from their perilous position. As he is thus indefinite in his guidance, we cannot expect much result from his warnings. A good guide among the mountains will warn his charge from a dangerous precipice, but will not talk vaguely about the perils of Alpine adventure when he has no definite route to propose across the crevasses. He will encourage the traveller along a *mauvais pas* by calling his attention to a beautiful mountain flower, or speaking of the charms of the valley into which they are come before evening. In the recent publication of the Alpine Club we are told of some tourists who saw one of their companions making his way in ignorance over a *corniche* of snow, overhanging precipitous slopes of mingled ice and rock, which fell away to a glacier 1,500 feet beneath him. They shuddered as they saw his footmarks dinting the surface of his frail support; but, as he was apparently making his way towards a place of safety, they durst not indicate to him the existence of his hidden peril, lest it should further unnerve him. But the Bishop of Oxford acts on a different plan. As one of many examples, we quote a passage which concludes a description, in powerful but general terms, of the horrors of an unbeliever's death-bed:—

"It is not from imagination that I have drawn this warning. I can tell you of an overshadowed grave which closed in on such a struggle and such an end as that at which I have glanced. In it was laid a form which had hardly reached the fulness of earliest manhood. That young man had gone, young, ardent, and simply faithful, to the tutelage of one, himself I doubt not a believer, but one who sought to reconcile the teaching of our Church, in which he ministered, with the dreams of rationalism. His favourite pupil learnt his lore, and it sufficed for his needs while health beat high in his youthful veins. But on him sickness and decay closed early in, and as the glow of health faded the intellectual lights for which he had exchanged the

[*] Sermons preached before the University of Oxford. Second Series, from 1847 to 1862. By Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner to the Queen, Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

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simplicity of faith began to pale; whilst the viper brood of doubts which almost unawares he had let slip into his soul crept forth from their hiding-places and raised against him their fearfully envenomed heads. And they were too strong for him. The teacher who had suggested could not remove them; and in darkness and despair his victim died before his eyes the doubter's death."

We have grave doubts of the wisdom, either worldly or spiritual, of the delivery from the University pulpit of such vague yet terrible dehortation as this. It would be effective at the time, but it would lead to a necessary reaction. Its tendency would be to stir up among the undergraduates a general suspicion of their teachers, whom the Church Catechism puts before their spiritual pastors. If the Bishop and the tutor thus become opposed to each other in the pupil's mind, the odds are greatly against the Bishop. A passage of pulpit eloquence will not prevail in the long run against the continuous influence of the lecture-room, the walk, the common meal, the look and nod of personal recognition. But in the majority of cases there would be no ground for the suspicions which the Bishop has tried to insert into the minds of his younger hearers, to raise elsewhere and afterwards their fearfully envenomed heads. Should this be so, the preacher has been sapping unnecessarily the very principle of faith, which is generally supposed to mean the reception of truth on authority. It is not good for a young man to look upon the Bishop's ghastly picture, and to say "The dying sceptic is meant as a warning for me, and the deceiver is probably my tutor."

But let us leave the tutor alone, and have a rather closer look at the undergraduate. He is clever and industrious, is at a good college, and has been at a public school. He intends to make classics his strong point, for he is ambitious of a fellowship; but he must pass in some other subject in his "second school." When he was quite a boy, he made a fine collection of birds' eggs: he has learnt a little botany with his sisters; he spends the vacations in a good geological country, and he is fond of nature and the open air. So he inclines, on the whole, to the school of physical science. Occasionally, when the mornings work is over, he wanders out to the parks, and combines a game at fives or rackets with a visit to the new Museum. One Saturday afternoon he mounts to the gallery of the building, and spends a long half-hour in running his eye along the series of fossils which is placed there for science to examine and for even ignorance to admire. He has lately been reading the first chapter of Genesis; and he wonders indefinitely (he can scarcely be said to speculate) as to the exact relation of these petrified creatures to the six days of creation. In the library an illustrated pamphlet catches his eye; he takes it up, and becomes interested about the flint implements from the drift. He looks carefully at the engravings, and inclines to think that these "conchoidal fractures" are artificial. This sets him thinking of the possible antiquity of man, and he then remembers that he has been told, on the authority of the best geologists, that the drift in which these records of humanity are found must have been deposited thousands of years before the period usually assigned to the creation of man. But he has no lively interest in this dreary retrospect. He goes home to dinner, talks to his friends about the boats, and when the time for his evening reading comes he sets to work on his Aristophanes.

Next morning, being Sunday, he is duly at chapel, and goes after breakfast to University Sermon. The Bishop of Oxford preaches. The subject which the preacher announces immediately after his text is the temptation to doubt about religion. The undergraduate is all attention; the Bishop, he hopes, may have a word of advice for him. A description of one class of doubts, and, by implication, of doubters, is at once given from the pulpit:—

"There are the doubts which are the fruits of an evil life, which come forth as the obscene creatures of the night come forth,—because it is the night; because the darkness is abroad, and they are the creatures of the darkness. These are, for the most part, self-chosen doubts, bred of corruption and of fear; of a clinging to sin and yet of a fear of its punishment; of a conscious resistance to the ways and the works of a God of purity and truth: of an evil interest which men have in finding revelation to be false, because it is a system which, if true, is fotally opposed to them. Men pursued by these doubts are a fearful spectacle. The terrors which at times shake them are often appalling to witness; and yet even these are less awful than the forced grimace with which they try to laugh them off; vaunting their doubts, like the lonely wanderer who sings noisily to conceal or overcome his fear of the darkness, that they may, if possible, scatter by the loudness of their laugh the besetting crowd of their alarms."

Happily, our undergraduate can bear this description without painful writhings of conscience. He has been a good boy, and is a good young man; were it otherwise he probably would not have been at church this morning. The Bishop proceeds to a second class of doubts and doubters; but these he dismisses in a single paragraph; it is not of them that he would speak further to-day. A third class of doubts remains. These doubts, the Bishop tells his audience, are those which address themselves to specific and clearly revealed points in the revelation which yet, as a whole, the doubting man does not disbelieve. Against these doubts he would utter his warning, because he believes that their presence, and even their indulgence, is at this moment by no means rare; because their true character is often disguised under the most specious forms; because the young, and among the young the generous, the ardent, the thoughtful, and the inquiring, are often their special victims; and because their cause is one of weakness, both intellectual and spiritual, while their end, when they triumph, is misery here, and, too often, everlasting loss hereafter. Having observed that there must be room for doubts and questions such as these, the Bishop proceeds:—

"It may often seem that these doubts are the pauses of modesty, and these questions the interrogations of an inquiring faith. Thus the doubts are cherished and encouraged under the garb of piety, until a habit is formed in the mind of subjecting the written word and the authoritative declarations of faith to the scrutiny of each man's intellectual faculties, and, according to their decision, of his accepting, modifying, or rejecting them. Now, such a mode of dealing with revelation is exceeding attractive. It promises to make the faith so rational—to give every man a reason for the hope that is in him—to be so free from all forcing of doctrines on him, that it naturally wins to itself young and ardent minds. Yet it is against this that I would so earnestly warn you, and that for the weightiest reasons—for no less a reason than this, that in its very first principle it is subversive of all true faith, and that it is therefore in its consequences full of ruin to the soul."

Our undergraduate is puzzled. Is he not to seek the truth? And must he not seek it in the Bible or elsewhere by bringing the best powers of his mind to bear upon the subject before him in the best possible manner Reverence and purity, of course, are conditions of proper enquiry. The Physiological Manual which they use at the Museum says, in its concluding sentence, that even the physical philosopher who would prosecute his studies with advantage has the strongest motives for that humility of spirit and purity of heart without which we are assured, none can see God. Just as these thoughts are passing through the undergraduate's mind he hears the Bishop of Oxford commenting on the relation of the Christian revelation to nature:—

"The Christian revelation teaches nothing merely to gratify our curiosity. In this respect it is the very opposite of nature. The handwriting of the Creator in the works of nature seems to be imprinted on them for the very purpose of stimulating our curiosity and training and rewarding our powers of investigation and discovery. In the Christian revelation, on the contrary, nothing is revealed for the sake merely of its being known, but that the degree of knowledge given us may in some way or other affect our moral and spiritual training."

Our undergraduate is more and more perplexed. The Bishop very nearly says that we may inquire about natural phenomena, but not about religion. He does not quite say this it is true, but he contrasts the study of nature, which trains and rewards our powers of investigation and discovery, with the Christian revelation, a knowledge of which affects our moral and spiritual training. Cannot theology train and reward investigation; and cannot physical knowledge, if rightly received, in some way or other affect our moral and spiritual training? But how, then, is the Christian revelation the very opposite of nature?

As with the hearer so with the reader. The collected volume of sermons is rich in earnest and eloquent exhortation, but it gives us little guidance through the difficulties of present controversy. Indeed, if it had not been for the Bishop of Oxford's high reputation, it might have been unfair to look for such guidance in such a quarter. Our Bishops can seldom be students. They have a large amount of routine work to perform—ordaining, confirming, consecrating, letter-writing; if, in addition, to the discharge of these duties, they are diligent preachers and models of hospitality and piety, they cannot have much time left for thought and reading. Some of them were never learned men; many of them have now at their command only the knowledge of years gone by, which is, in many respects, but ignorance. Busy as they are in an important practical work, which may well absorb the whole man, they have not leisure to investigate or apply the principles which regulate the finer harmonies of truth. We listen respectfully, though with some misgiving, when they touch on subjects which are debated among professors; and if they think it best not to speak on such topics at all, we do not misunderstand their silence.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

(*From the Times, April* 15.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FEB. 28.

It has been stated that, in spite of the legislation of each individual State, Southern planters would give evidence of their belief in the proximity of peace by sowing a breadth of cotton sufficient to yield two-thirds or three-fourths of an average crop. It is obvious that such is also the apprehension of the majority of Southern journals, which teem with earnest appeals to the planters not to be deluded by anticipations of an early peace, which would lead them to expose the country to the appalling alternative of starvation or surrender. There is little doubt that if the Yankees knew it, the next four weeks, during which it is doubtful whether military operations on a large scale can be carried on, might be fraught with danger to the very existence of the infant Confederacy. Everywhere in this section the conviction is paramount that, if an armistice were once concluded, active hostilities would never again be resumed. An offer at this moment by the Federals of an armistice for three months upon favourable terms would be apt to be accepted, and neither argument nor entreaty would avail to prevent large crops of cotton being planted. The suspension of the blockade for three months would not be as fatal to the North as might at first sight be imagined. All the Northern war ships upon the sea cannot prevent the arrival in Southern ports of an average of at least two vessels a-week, and I have been astonished to notice how the stock of all kinds of imported goods has grown since my first acquaintance with the Confederate States, five months ago. Many luxuries, such as wines, brandies, silks, muslins, and books, would be gratefully welcomed if the blockade were temporarily lifted; but they are not vital to the salvation of the young nation. *What is vital is that plenty of food should be grown within the bounds of the Confederacy*, and anything which militates against the devotion of the next few weeks to the preparation of the ground for cereals would be of more advantage to the North than half a million of men. Happily there seems to be a growing sense everywhere of the danger arising from a scarcity of the great staples of food; but there is, nevertheless, a tendency in the cotton States to plant a greater breadth of their great staple, as also in Virginia to plant more tobacco, than is consistent with the safety of the entire community. Fortunately, the opportunity for arresting the growth of cereals by the offer of a temporary armistice has not been perceived by the Federals; it will be too late to make any such overture when these words are read in the Northern States.

But, in the interim between the present time and the wheat harvest in July, it is shrewdly suspected in Northern, and generally admitted in Southern, journals that there will be a pressure upon the Confederacy to find a sufficiency of meat and bread for each of the large armies which have sprung from the soil. It is known universally, and I may therefore be permitted to mention, that the wheat crop of 1862 was an unusually poor one in the Confederate States, and, although a sufficiency of grain for the year's supply of food was grown, the limited means of transportation possessed by the Confederates are taxed to the utmost to convey this grain from remote corners of States to the spots where it is wanted for consumption. In no other item has the pressure of the blockade's grip been so heavily felt as in its prohibition of the import of English iron. With the ample command of labour which the slave population furnishes to this Government, many fresh railroads would have been made had rails been forthcoming for their tracks. In one or two very important cases an *hiatus* in an extensive internal system of communication has been supplied by the Government. For instance, one of the great internal highways from east to west has been completed by the link of railroad from Selma, on the Alabama River, to Meridian, in Mississippi, which supersedes the necessity for the long detour by Mobile, and renders nugatory any attempt to cut off communication between east and west by destroying the railroad which connects Montgomery with Mobile. It is astonishing that no such attempt should have been made from Pensacola, which has long been in Federal hands, and is distant not more than 40 miles from Pollard, on the Alabama and Florida Railroad. The opportunity thus afforded of isolating the east from the west, and of impeding the circulation of an important aorta of the Confederate heart by an aneurism at Pollard, has never been seized during nearly two years of warfare. The opening of the railroad from Selma to Meridian has frustrated a policy which might have seriously damaged the Confederates, and which obviously ought to have suggested itself to the Washingron Junto. The measuring tape by which to compute and account for Confederate success has long struck me as being not so much the sagacity and energy of the Cabinet at Richmond as the singular blindness, incredible want of enterprise, and general incapacity of the Cabinet at Washington.

Another instance in which the Confederate Government is completing an important link of railroad is to be found in the line which they are building between Danville in Virginia and Greensborough in North Carolina (a distance of less than 50 miles), and which will be completed this summer. By this operation they absolve themselves from a dependence upon the line of railroad which runs from Richmond through Petersburg and Weldon, and which has for years been the great highway of connexion between North and South. By opening another approach to Richmond, through the heart of Southern Virginia, the Confederacy is giving but another evidence of what strikes me at every turn—the progressive and ceaseless increase of their power of stiff-necked resistance. There is but one skeleton in the Confederate closet—the apprehension whether there will not be much suffering to be endured from shortness of commons between this time and the 1st of August. No such spectre has ever haunted the imagination as that the South will be starved into the terms of Messrs. Seward and Sumner, who, rightly or wrongly, are here regarded as the twin instigators of a war which, although loving each other little, they coincide in fomenting. But it will perhaps gratify these gentlemen to learn that the seven or eight millions of their brethren whom they are aiming to win back by such love philtres as the plunder of ancestral plate, china, pictures, and servants, the desecration of family burying-grounds, the shameless outrage of women, will during these next few weeks suffer severely. If hunger and want, and even in some cases famine, however, could avail to break the spirit of this people, there would not now be hundreds of thousands of ardent Confederate soldiers in the field. Nor can any such pressure, it is believed, be hereafter experienced as will do more than make the next few months exceptionally conspicuous as periods of more than usual suffering. *Dabit Deus his quoque finem.* There may be still in store for these sorely-tried States further drafts of the cup of misery, which must be drained before the goal is won. That it will eventually be won neither man, woman, nor child among the thousands I have conversed with entertains a shadow of doubt.

It is unquestionably competent to the Federals to increase the pressure of want by their possession of some of the finest grain-growing districts of the Confederacy. All the Northern moiety of Virginia, the fruitful valley of the Shenandoah, the Eastern section of North Carolina, produce in ordinary times most of the grain which supplies bread to the South, or is exported through New York to Brazil and South America. Upon each of these districts the iron heel of the invader is planted. Furthermore, in that portion of Tennessee which is in the Federal grasp General Rosencrans has forbidden every kind of agriculture, and aged men and women and children (the sole denizens left in that region) who reject the oath of allegiance are driven down South at the point of the bayonet, to increase the number of mouths which the Confederacy has to feed. Another great source of supply is cut off by the suppression of the North Carolina fisheries, which ordinarily yield millions of herrings and shad, salted on the spot by large gangs of male and female negroes. In this respect the North Carolina herring far surpasses the Nova Scotian, which is caught out at sea, thrown into the hold of a ship and not salted for many days after it is secured. The salt herring of North Carolina is here asserted to be the finest in the world. A gentleman who owns one of these fisheries told me that he had caught in one draught enough herrings to fill 180 barrels. The offal of the fish is valuable as manure, and the yield of Indian corn from fields sprinkled with the heads and entrails of the shad is said to be something fabulous. It has been customary to feed the negroes upon salt fish, which, as well as salt pork, they infinitely prefer to fresh meat. But this great staple of Southern food has been cut off by the Federal possession of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Nevertheless, such is the wealth of the interior waters and bayous and lagoons which still remain to the Confederacy that it is doubtful whether, if only transport could be commanded, the whole population might not be supported on fish alone. For instance, the bay of Mobile seems literally paved with oysters, not less delicious than the bivalves of the James River, with which Richmond is bountifully supplied. The "shell roads" at Mobile and New Orleans, constructed of oyster shells, testify to the abundance of the yield in the neighbourhood of those cities. Again, the extraordinary affluence of game and deer and wild ducks through the Southern States assists their commissariat, and supports hundreds of families in remote country districts. For some time the scarcity of shot militated against the destruction of small game, but recently a wooden shot tower has been successfully established at Petersburg, in Virginia, and shot is becoming cheap and abundant. It is extravagant to fancy that enormous districts, teeming with the richest gifts of nature, and blessed with a climate incompatible with the consumption of an Englishman's allowance of animal food, are inadequate to the support of a spare population, even though agriculture be partially suspended. The sole difficulty is to bring the food and the mouths together. This is the enigma with the solution of which until the wheat harvest of July scatters plenty over the land the Confederates States will have to grapple. It would materially assist them if twine for making seines and fishing nets could be brought in through the blockade.

Atlanta, the town from which this letter is dated, is one of the most active and pushing cities of the enterprising State of Georgia, numbering already about 16,000 souls, the growth of less than a dozen years, which have seen a network of railroads spring into existence, with Atlanta as their meeting point or centre. "No one goes anywhere," says a Southern proverb, "without passing through Atlanta." At this moment Atlanta may be considered as the base whence the fine army of General Johnston, situated some 160 miles away, at Tullahoma, in Tennessee, draws its supplies. Circumstances at this moment disable me from paying a visit to Chattanooga, where are General Johnston's head-quarters; but the opportunity of conversing here daily with officers and men fresh from his army enables me to speak of its condition and prospects with almost as much familiarity as if I had visited it. It is but justice to General Bragg, who, as a strict and uncompromising disciplinarian, has done much good, but gained much unpopularity, to admit that his troops are in admirable heart and condition, considerably stronger numerically than when they fought the battle of Murfreesborough, and stationed in a carefully chosen and strongly-fortified position, which is little likely to be carried even by a vastly superior force. But it is also my duty to record that, so far as can be judged, from the Confederate lines, there is every indication that General Rosencrans's army is in a fine state of discipline, that it is impregnated with much of the spirit of its able commander, who is far more valued in this section than any other Federal leader, and that the stories of its demoralization and disaffection are such stuff as dreams are made of. The indications of the future from the existing condition of affairs seem to me these:—If a battle is fought between the two armies as they now stand, there is little reason to think that the force which has been organized by General Bragg, and will be handled by General Johnston, can be forcibly expelled from its strong line of defences, which reach from Tullahoma to Manchester. On the other hand, it appears to the doubtful whether General Johnston can do more than hold his own, and still more doubtful whether he will be able, in view of the largely superior force of General Rosencrans, to push his enemy after he has repulsed him, and whether the impending battle will not add another to the long list of bloody and inconclusive skirmishes which an able English military critic calls attention to and deplores. It would gladden many hearts in the Confederacy if a few thousands more men, who might well be spared from many points, could be placed at General Johnston's disposal, and a victory thus insured which would paralyze even the elasticity of Yankee cupidity. There is every reason to hope that such a victory gained upon soil bitterly hostile to the invader, and taken advantage of by the immense cavalry force under Generals Van Dorn, Morgan, Wheeler, Warton, and Forrest, might for once be turned into a rout, and Tennessee and Kentucky wrung from the invader. It would be doubtful whether all the powers with which a sycophantic Congress has armed Mr. Lincoln—who is at once its master and its creature—would suffice, in face of such a crushing reverse, to crowd more armies into the field.

There is much in the character and temperament of General Joseph E. Johnston to induce the belief that he is likely, if he gets a chance, to strike a crushing blow. In tactical knowledge he has no equal on this continent. Thoughtful and meditative, and well read, especially in military history, his conversation is eminently bright and suggestive. But it is upon the field and under fire that he is said to appear to most advantage, as he guides and directs the hurricane of battle. Upon those immediately about him General Johnston exercises that electric influence which is always inspired by strong characters.

The great obstacle to an immediate move on the part of General Rosencrans—an obstacle which, in my opinion, will not be removed until the end of March, if then—is the ocean of mud with which the surface of Tennessee and Kentucky is thickly coated. Of all the different textures and complexions of mud throughout North America there is nothing to equal the viscous, glutinous slime of these two States. Such has been its tenacity these last two months that the operations of the Confederate cavalry, which was expected to have been active this winter, have been retarded by it. It is raining this day harder than ever; every little creek and rivulet is brimful and running like a millrace; the big rivers are swollen to bursting. The Mississippi has driven the Federals at Vicksburg from the neighbourhood of the puny ditch through which he disdains to flow, and has burst his wonted bounds, and all this time the misguided and long-suffering people of New York are told that Rosencrans (all the horses in whose army could not move a heavy gun for a mile) is advancing or manœuvring, when he and his Staff can scarcely ride five miles from their own tents. If it were possible for one who has looked on at this war from its commencement to feel surprise at anything, assuredly the chronic gullibility of the Northern public would move his wonder and contempt. At this moment the New York press teems with assertions that the canal at Vicksburg is deep enough for gunboats; the attack on Charleston is imminent, if not commenced; that a new road into the Yazoo River, and thus to the back of Vicksburg, is on the point of being opened through the Yazoo Pass; that Rosencrans has made some astonishing move; that Vicksburg is about to the evacuated. As for the disposition and numbers of the Confederate armies, and the whereabouts of leading Confederate Generals, every speculation and surmise save those which probability suggests are unweariedly indulged in. If there was the slightest chance of the English people, after 22 months of experience of the war press of the North, giving credence to what they read, it might be desirable to add a few words of general warning. But it will be enough for the present to repeat the opinion I expressed three weeks ago—that the canal at Vicksburg is cut in the wrong place, and will continue to be a failure, unless infinity of labour, of which the Mississippi's overflow at present forbids the application, is expended upon it. The attack on Charleston has not taken place, does not appear to be imminent, is beginning to be generally disbelieved in, although patiently awaited and vigilantly guarded against. It is known that a bitter disagreement has taken place between Generals Hunter and Foster; that the latter, who has considerable reputation as an engineer, is averse to the attack, and thinks failure certain, and that this opinion of his has become widely known among his troops. In regard to the assertion that a new road through the Yazoo Pass can be opened, and the Confederate navy yard at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, approached by vessels entering the river from above, suffice it to say that heartily gratified would the Confederates be to see such an attempt. The Yazoo Pass, long since disused, is entered out of the Mississippi river, of which the levee has recently been cut about 100 miles below Memphis. Thence by a tortuous and intricate route of internal navigation, through lagoons and bayous and small shallow, winding streams, a light vessel might be punted into a river which eventually joins the Yazoo. It is hardly necessary to discuss the probability of the accomplishment of such a feat. A tree felled across any of the streams would check a vessel's advance; it might chance to find that another tree felled behind it would check its retreat. General Rosencrans is as unlikely to move at present as is Vicksburg to be evacuated.

Vicksburg is believed to be impregnable. In regard to Charleston, in spite of General Beauregard's proclamation advising non-combatants to leave the town, ladies swarm upon the Battery, and pick their way daintily among the frowning guns. Nor would they desert the town though its bombardment were to commence to-morrow until they knew its destruction or evacuation to be inevitable. Destroyed it may possibly be; evacuated and abandoned to the enemy, so long as one brick stands on another, it will be never. The possibility of Fort Sumter, which was built before the present enormous projectiles were in fashion, being battered down by the Federal ironclads is the vexed question of the moment. Opinions from those who are worth listening to seem to incline to the belief that the fire of the guns of Fort Sumter is more likely to be fatal to the ironclads than the fire of the ironclads to Fort Sumter. No attack is for a moment to be dreaded which is conducted by less than six ironclads,—more, I believe, than the Federals now have off the harbour. But, let it not be thought that the fall of Fort Sumter and the fall of Charleston are synonymous. All round the harbour,—at Fort Ripley in its centre, at Fort Moultrie on its flank, on the Battery, which is the apex of the city,—big guns have been mounted, and they must be dismounted or silenced before the town can be shelled effectually. The abortive attempts which the Yankees have directed at Savannah against a much weaker work—Fort M'Alister—are little encouraging as indications of the damage which they are able or likely to inflict. The great bugbear of the Southern people 12 months ago, the ironclad gunboat of their enemy, is losing all its terrors. Cavalry and light artillery attack them fearlessly and successfully upon the small rivers. Barges and cotton boats swarm round them on the Mississippi between Vicksburg and Port Hudson; the lightest of horse artillery guns close the Rappahannock against them below Fredericksburg.

If any evidence that the pressure upon the Confederacy for food will hereafter not be unendurable was sufficient to pierce the judicial blindness of the Washington Cabinet, it might be found in the fact that none of the overtures of General Banks at New Orleans to give in exchange for cotton whatever the Confederates needed,—whether boots, or clothing, or coffee, or provisions,—have been for one moment entertained. It will have been observed by attentive readers of Mr. Seward's despatches to the Federal Ministers in London and Paris that among his redundant and unfulfilled promises none is more confidently preferred than the pledge that England and France shall receive abundance of cotton through Southern ports in Nothern hands. How far he has hitherto been able to redeem this promise let the history of New Orleans since its formal occupation by General Butler, on the first day of last May, unequivocally declare. It is stated to me that in 10 months not more than 20,000 bales of cotton—the amount frequently shipped in peaceful times in a single day—have issued from that port. Is it hoped that larger supplies will be forthcoming hereafter? The Confederates are able to send out from such ports as still remain to them as much cotton as is sufficient to give them ample credit in Europe. More than this they have no occasion to ship. And it may safely be predicted, be the scarcity of food what it may, that some other way of making good the deficiency will be found than bartering for Yankee provisions the equivalent for European gold. There is at this moment in the Port of Wilmington a small Scotch steamer, whose name it is not necessary to mention, swift as an antelope, drawing 4½ feet of water, and able to run into any inlet along 2,500 miles of coast. What is to hinder the importation, in similar steamers, of cargoes of provisions, should necessity demand? Nor are there wanting other methods of supply which will suggest themselves to any intelligent man who is not blinded by the amaurosis which seems epidemic in Washington.

As I write, February is passing away. It closed in 1862 upon the deepest depression and the darkest hour that the Confederacy has as yet seen. Forts Donelson and Henry had just been surrendered; Nashville with vast stores and munitions abandoned to the enemy; one of the strongest points on the Mississippi—Columbus in Kentucky,—which ought to have emulated the subsequent fame of Vicksburg, had been, without resistance, evacuated; Manassas in Virginia was about to be occupied by General M'Clellan. Everywhere panic and retreat, and evacuation and surrender, marked the policy of the Confederates. The ears of residents in Washington were deafened by the ceaseless cry of "Another Federal victory." Yankeedom was jubilant, insolent, aggressive. A year has passed, and it is difficult to conceive that one is on the same continent. Richmond is no longer threatened, or so feebly that buildings and improvements progress with more than the activity of peace. February has passed without any disaster to the Confederacy, although every little stream in the country is flush with its banks, and navigable by gunboats; Charleston and Vicksburg and Port Hudson mock at their daunted and hesitating assailants; Generals Lee and Johnston await an attack with the calm confidence of conscious strength; there is feebleness, vacillation, timidity in the counsels of Washington and in the attitude of its Generals in the field. The lesson which it seemed to me that the battle of Fredericksburg could not fail to teach must, however, be burnt deeper into the Federal heart before fruit is borne of it. Can that lesson be taught in any other way than by an assumption on the part of the South of that attitude of aggression which they have so long been satisfied calmly to repel, but which it seems likely that their enemy's pertinacity and inaptitude to learn will leave them no option but to end by espousing [illegible]

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For further particulars, apply to

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Agents for Owners of the Ship *Thames*.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The property of the Dekkan Oil Press Company,

CONSISTING of a pair of BRAMAH HYDRAULIC PRESSES, with a set of Pumps, a Bruising Machine, and their respective fittings; the whole consigned to order by CRAIG, FULLERTON & Co., of Paisley. Also, a number of Oil Tanks, and Cans of sizes.

The above, with the Land and Premises, which are eligibly situated, are worthy the attention of speculators. For particulars apply to W. LESTER, Manager.

Poona, 26th May 1863.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in Ceylon belonging to the late DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the Court of Chancery, propose to offer at Public Sale in London, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie containing bout 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kaduganawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further particulars and conditions will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any information may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear,*
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Mrs. LAKE begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.

N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS
JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Purses, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes p aying two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.

1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzan Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop,

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London, And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

[illegible]siness Announcements.

SUB-MAR[illegible] DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prep[illegible] MARINE DIVING [illegible] to undertake all descriptions of SUB-[illegible] bottoms, stopping leaks, [illegible] examining and scraping ship's &c. &c. [illegible]ing rock, and laying foundations,

For further particulars [illegible] Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, [illegible] to D. A. McCORMICK, David Sassoon's, [illegible], Forbes Street, opposite

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' [illegible]D WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by [illegible] tions.—Donations to the above Institution of [illegible]ary Contributions (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be [illegible] of Books, ceived and duly acknowledged by the Secretary. [illegible]ully re-

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain—TURNER, Secretary.

SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.

Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Dotounn, near Simla.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses' accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN OF TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand bu in good condition,
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

HAIR DYE,

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay. 4, Medow Street, Fort.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

F. BORSINI,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER and JEWELLER, begs to inform the Public, that he has always for sale Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, by the best London, Paris and Geneva Makers.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned and accurately rated. Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, Meadow Street, No. 38.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—

Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnets, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Cheston, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles. Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collers, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmeze Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

16th April, 1863.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill if required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance as the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interes

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge,
Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas

from the best makers in London ....Rs.	4 to 12
Sponges	1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.)	3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen)	12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes	2 to 20
Thermometers	2 to 5

Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

FOR THE MONSOON. *Per Overland Mail.* Black and white WATERPROOF CLOAKS, and Leggings, at moderate rates. Apply at once to

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT,

THE undersigned having succeeded in getting several instantaneous STEREOSCOPIC NEGATIVES from different points of view of the Steamer *Bombay Castle*, as she now lies on her side in the Bombay Dockyard, will be happy to supply the Public with prints from the same.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Ollman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail.

THE undersigned have now arranged for a continuous supply of DOUBLE Gloster Cheeses approved by all, PRIME YORK HAMS, preserved by a new process in a mixture of Salt and Sugar.

BEST WILTSHIRE BACON for Breakfast, &c. as fresh as in England.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice

	Rs.
Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs.	50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from .... 20 to	85
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to	40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to	30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from .... 20 to	50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever........	700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever	600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds........	400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved........	300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.

Walking Sticks do. do.

Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.

And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed n India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, White Jacconets, 1 Case of Colored Cashmere, 1 Case Blue Woollen Cloth, a few dozens of Champagne, 1 Case containing Plated Cruet Stands, and Butter Coolers, a few sets of Tea Services, 1 Case containing Plated Curry Dishes, 1 Case containing American Time Pieces, a few pairs beautiful Cut Glass Decanters, 1 Case Musical Boxes of 6 and 4 Tunes, a few pairs of Plated Chamber Candlesticks, a few Kegs Dry White Lead, a few Kegs of Red Lead, 17 dozen Cortisso's Sherry, Cordage, Gunny Bags, and sundry other fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
[illegible]perior Hair Oil.
N. [illegible]ugh's Cod Liver Oil.

[illegible]ed us to [illegible]ssrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permit[illegible]hat reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, [illegible]bay, 2nd June 1863.

DINSHAW HOR[illegible]JEE & CO.

AN INVOICE OF FANCY [illegible] FROM ENG[illegible]DS, JUST ARRIVED

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public [illegible]ction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of fancy articles, consisting [illegible]ncy Looking Glasses on stands, and Glove Boxes, Letter [illegible]les, with weights, Cork Screws, Cigar Stands, fancy Measu[illegible] Tape, Glass Inkstands, Toilet Glasses, with Bottles, Stere[illegible] fancy Hand Mirrors, Cigar Tubes, Paper Erasers, Penk[illegible] Pencils, Scissors, Penholders, with Pencils and Penknives, Folding Telescope, a large size Opera Glass, with Leather Cover, &c. &c.

Also, 20 Crates of Earthenware.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 4th June next, the Valuable Landed Property belonging to J. S. TATE, Esq., Civil Engineer, "Roseville Cottage," near the line of Railway between Khandalla and Lanowlee, with another Bungalow and Out-houses, and an extensive well, land, out-garden well stocked with shrubs and plants, situated in a most healthy and cool situation, and there is a well of good water close by.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

SALE OF SUGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Musjeed Bunder, on account of the underwriters, landed ex *Edmondsbury*, from Mauritius:

M F
F S } 134 Bags Mauritius Sugar.
750

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry	Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—in quarts	Rs. 18 per doz.

A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.

Bombay, 2nd June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists, a few pairs Blank Morocco Riding Leggings.

30 Casks of Iron Polished Rice Bowls, No., 1 to 10.

A Case of Opera Glasses, of sizes.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, TUCKER'S LAMPS, &c. &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 17th, and on THURSDAY the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the Police Chowkey, a consignment of very superior English Furniture, Magnificent Pier Glasses, Tucker's Lamps, &c. just arrived, comprising Mahogany and Rosewood, elegantly brass inlaid, and plain Oblong Side, Card, Pier, Writing, Work, Occasional and other Tables, of a variety of choice and fancy patterns, with Marble Slabs, Cheffoniers with Glass Drops, Whatnots, Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Couches, Sitties, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Music Stands, several pairs of magnificent large and small size Looking and Pier Glasses, and Mirrors in very elegantly ornamented frames, Tucker's Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, and 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light Chandeliers with rich Cut Drops, Crystal Pedestal, Table Argand Lamps, Bronze Do., Handsome Brass Gilt Hall Lanterns, Carriage Lamps, Elegant Velvet Pile and English Brussels Carpets, Sofa and Carriage Rugs, Handsome Large Vases, and Table Ornaments, Excellent Eight-day English Clocks, by "French" and others, a collection of Musical Boxes and Accordions, Fancy Velvet Pile Table Covers, Superior Plated Mounted Single and Doule Harness, Neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, rich Cut Glass Ware, Best Plated Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks; also an assortment of Elegantly Carved Blackwood open worked Furniture, and a variety of fancy goods and merchandise, &c. &c. Catalogues to be published, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex *Margaret Jane*, from Bussorah, an excellent strong ARAB HORSE rising 14-2, aged 6 to 7 years; will make a beautiful charger.

A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
A Seed-cleaning Machine, large.
A Jacob's Double Barrel Rifle in case.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for sale on commission, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.—Also,

HARNESS.

A few sets of very superior English-made Carriage, Gig, and Dog Cart Harness, with best plated mountings. Prices moderate to effect a quick sale.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation suitable for a Bank or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co's.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd June 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

	Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1¼ inch ....per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1¼ "	10	0
Assorted Handles for above........per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets........		
Garden Shears ....each	5	0
Do. Rakes ....As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c. each	2	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws ...... "	3	12
Do. Hoes .... "	0	12
Do. Trowels........Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5, inch ....each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 " .... "	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 " .... "	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 " .... "	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1 ......per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2 ...... "	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3 ...... "	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1 ...... "	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2 ...... "	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3 ...... "	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.		
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil........each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts .... "	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned ....each	19	0
Do. do. do. .... "	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental........ "	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes		
Copying Ink, Waterlow's ....per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size ....each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do. .... "	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights........ "	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils .... "	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads ....per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils ....per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet ....each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches........ "	4	8
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges ....per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments ....per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes ....each As. 6 to	3	4
Bass Brooms .... "	3	8
Whitewash Brushes ....Rs. 1-12 to	3	8
Horse Brushes ....each	2	0
Carriage Mops .... "	1	0
Scrubbing Brushes ....As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2 ....As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks ....Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do. ....Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces.		
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket ...... each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior .... "	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do. .... "	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered .... "	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed .... "	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin........ "	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do. .... "	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock...each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c........ per yard	1	0

A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.

SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.

VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c. &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

BASSETT & Co.

Insurances, &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	....	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859........	228,314
Do.	do.	1860........	262,977
Do.	do.	1861........	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE BRANCH

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurances

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.

First Issue 25,000 Shares.

Deposit, on Application. £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]rchibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of [illegible]ndon	London.
Fra[illegible] C. Braun, of Blessig, Braun and Co.	Liverpool.
Thomas [illegible]ilton, of Holderness and Chilton, President of the [illegible]ber of Commerce........	Liverpool.
Francis Anders[illegible]lint, of Clint and Co., Chairman of the Shipown[illegible]ssociation	Liverpool.
Charles B. Colchester, [illegible]olchester and Woolner........	London.
William James Fernie, of [illegible] Brothers and Co....	Liverpool.
Arthur Bower Forwood, of [illegible]h, Harrison, and Forwood........	Liverpool.
Peter George Heyworth, of Heyworth, [illegible]earce, and Balman	Liverpool.
Thomas Harrison, of Thomas Harrison and Co........	Liverpool.
Thomas Kendall, of Kendall Brothers	Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, of E. Lawrence and Co........	Liverpool.
George Lyall, of Lyall, Still, and Co	London.
Andrew Malcomson, of J. & D. Malcomson & Co....	Liverpool.
Robert Maxwell, of A. F. and R. Maxwell........	Liverpool.
George M. Papayanni, of Papayanni Brothers........	Liverpool.
John Park, of Williams, Park, and Co........	Liverpool.
Charles K. Prioleau, of Fraser, Trenholm, & Co........	Liverpool.
John Ravenscroft, of W. and J. Ravenscroft and Co. Chairman of the North and South Wales Bank...	Liverpool.
James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co........	London.
Samuel Stitt, of Stitt Brothers and Co........	Liverpool.
Thomas Wilkinson Tetley, of Hollinshead, Tetley, and Co........	Liverpool.
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, &c........	London.
Henry Threlfall Wilson, of H. T. Wilson and Chambers	Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
" Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships hemselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner,
Chairman.

JOHN CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.	
THOMAS BARTON, Manchester,	do.
JAMES MARSHALL, Stockport,	do.
THOMAS EMMOTT, Oldham,	do.
E. C. HOWARD, Stockport,	do.
THOMAS WOODS, Wigan,	do.
ROBERT PLATT, Stalybridge,	do.
H. LITTLEDALE, Liverpool, Cotton Merchant.	
FRED. STEINER, Accrington, Turkey Red Dyer.	
J. BUCKLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner.	
JOHN MAYALL, Mosley,	do.
JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, Oldham,	do.
JOHN WALKER, Bury,	do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury,	do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton,	do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton,	do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester,	do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester,	do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.	
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.	
WM. WANKLYN, Bury,	do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham,	do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge,	do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the supply of all descriptions of the most approved Cotton-Gins, Hydraulic and Hand-Presses, Horse or Bullock-power Machines, Hand-Driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq.
R. McILWRAITH, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.

H. BYNE, Esq.
R. HANNAY, Esq.
SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.
Treasurers.—BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel n which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.;

Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

Directors.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrisons & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)

Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—HENRY GRINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

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